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Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019

Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, and other entities and mechanisms

Report of the Secretary-General

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Contents

		Page
I.	Financial overview	3
II.	Special political missions	4
A.	Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	4
B.	Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	10
C.	Panel of Experts on the Sudan	15
D.	Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	20
E.	Panel of Experts on Libya	27
F.	Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	31
G.	Panel of Experts on Yemen	36
H.	Panel of Experts on South Sudan	41
I.	Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; and the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009)	46
J.	Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	55
K.	Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	61
L.	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	68
M.	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism	77

I. Financial overview

1. The proposed resources for 2018 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $40,243,400 (net of staff assessment). Table 1 allows for a comparison between the proposed resources for 2018 and the resources for 2017 as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/272 A and B. The resource requirements for 2018 are based on the assumption that the current mandates of the special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives will be extended by the Security Council until 31 December 2018 or beyond.

Table 1
Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016-31 December 2017			*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2018*		*Variance analysis (2017-2018)*	
Category of expenditure	*Appropriation (1)*	*Estimated expenditures (2)*	*Estimated variance (3) = (2)-(1)*	*Total (4)*	*Non-recurrent (5)*	*Approved budget (2017) (6)*	*Increase (decrease) (7) = (4)-(6)*
Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	4 477.8	4 230.6	(247.2)	2 203.9	–	2 247.2	(43.3)
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 469.3	2 525.7	56.4	1 301.5	–	1 231.3	70.2
Panel of Experts on the Sudan	1 968.1	1 591.3	(376.8)	988.3	–	1 101.6	(113.3)
Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	5 401.1	5 678.6	277.5	3 370.1	–	2 886.6	483.5
Panel of Experts on Libya	2 598.9	2 231.1	(367.8)	1 261.8	–	1 327.4	(65.6)
Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	2 319.0	2 232.5	(86.5)	1 136.2	–	1 172.0	(35.8)
Panel of Experts on Yemen	5 656.8	3 983.5	(1 673.3)	2 164.2	–	2 685.4	(521.2)
Panel of Experts on South Sudan	2 517.6	2 331.8	(185.8)	1 360.9	–	1 319.3	41.6
Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; and the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009)	12 374.0	12 012.7	(361.3)	7 049.2	–	6 454.0	595.2
Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	2 626.2	1 306.0	(1 320.2)	2 034.3	–	1 591.0	443.3
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	6 003.8	6 004.3	0.5	2 790.6	–	2 875.7	(85.1)
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	18 422.4	18 122.1	(300.3)	10 016.0	6.0	9 513.4	502.6
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism	7 381.4	7 742.3	360.9	4 827.1	8.2	3 185.8	1 641.3
Total	**74 216.4**	**69 992.5**	**(4 223.9)**	**40 504.1**	**14.2**	**37 590.7**	**2 913.4**

II. Special political missions

A. Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea

($2,203,900)

Background, mandate and objective

2. The Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea is a successor to the Monitoring Group on Somalia, the mandate of which was expanded to encompass the Eritrea sanctions regime with the adoption of Security Council resolution 1907 (2009). The mandate of the Monitoring Group has been subsequently extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2317 (2016), until 15 December 2017.

3. The Monitoring Group, which is based in Nairobi, comprises a Coordinator (also the regional expert) and seven experts, in the areas of arms (two experts), armed groups, transport/maritime, humanitarian affairs, finance and natural resources. On Somalia, the Group monitors compliance with an arms embargo regime, a ban on the export and import of charcoal from Somalia, a travel ban and an asset freeze. On Eritrea, the Group monitors compliance with a two-way arms embargo, a travel ban and an asset freeze. The Group reports to the Security Council through its Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea. The Group is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with resolutions 2060 (2012), 2093 (2013), 2111 (2013), 2142 (2014), 2182 (2014), 2244 (2015) and 2317 (2016), inter alia:

(a) To monitor and investigate the implementation of the measures imposed on Somalia and Eritrea (arms embargoes, travel bans, asset freezes and Somali charcoal ban);

(b) To assess actions taken by Somali authorities, as well as Member States, in particular those in the region, to fully implement the arms embargo regime;

(c) To make specific recommendations based on detailed information in relevant areas of expertise related to violations and measures to give effect to and strengthen the implementation of the arms embargoes in its various aspects;

(d) To investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generate revenues used to commit violations of the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes;

(e) To investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with violations of the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes;

(f) To assist the Committee in compiling narrative summaries of reasons for listing individuals and entities designated by the Committee;

(g) To compile, refine and update information on the draft list of those individuals and entities that potentially meet the listing criteria for possible future measures by the Security Council;

(h) To investigate any seaport operations in Somalia that may generate revenue for Al-Shabaab;

(i) To provide the Committee with information on compliance regarding the requirement for all Member States, in particular Eritrea, to cease arming, training and equipping armed groups and their members, including Al-Shabaab, which aim to destabilize the region or incite violence and civil strife in Djibouti, and the

requirement for Eritrea to cease facilitating travel and other forms of financial support for individuals or entities designated by the Committee and other sanctions Committees, in particular the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011);

(j) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the sanctions measures;

(k) To assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the sanctions measures;

(l) To report on and provide the Committee with an assessment of the progress made by the Federal Government of Somalia to put the infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by its security forces, as well as the progress made by the Government in establishing the procedures and codes of conduct for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by its security forces, and on training needs;

(m) To provide an assessment of any misappropriation or sale of arms and ammunition and military equipment to other groups, including militias, in order to assist the Security Council in any review of the appropriateness of the modified arms embargo on Somalia;

(n) To report on its own ability to monitor the delivery of weapons, military equipment and assistance to Somalia;

(o) To submit progress reports to the Committee on a monthly basis;

(p) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing;

(q) To submit, for the consideration of the Security Council, through the Committee, two final reports, one focusing on Somalia, the other on Eritrea, covering all the aspects of its mandate;

(r) To provide further detailed information on possible environmentally sound destruction of Somali charcoal;

(s) To report on the implementation of maritime interdiction of charcoal and arms;

(t) To provide the Federal Government of Somalia with feedback on its reporting to the Committee and to keep the Security Council regularly informed on compliance by the Government with the modified arms embargo regime on Somalia.

Cooperation with other entities

4. In carrying out its mandate, the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea cooperates with other sanctions teams, groups and panels established by the Security Council as mandated and appropriate. It continues to provide assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia in cooperating with the Government of Eritrea, as well as with the authorities in Puntland and Somaliland.

5. The Monitoring Group continues to work closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) and other United Nations agencies, in particular those that address protection and humanitarian issues.

6. The Monitoring Group collaborates with regional and subregional organizations, such as the African Union, the African Union Mission in Somalia, the League of Arab States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Combined

Maritime Forces, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization (WCO). Furthermore, the Group interacts with a wide range of government officials and representatives of the private sector and non-governmental organizations on issues related to its mandate.

7. The Department of Political Affairs is responsible for providing support to the Monitoring Group. The Monitoring Group also benefits from support provided by the United Nations Support Office in Somalia and the United Nations Office at Nairobi. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice to the Group on safety and security issues.

Performance information

8. The Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea was able to provide credible information to the Security Council and its Committee on Somalia and Eritrea on the threats to peace and security in Somalia, violations of the arms embargo, obstruction of humanitarian assistance, violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the charcoal ban. This was achieved through fieldwork in the region, especially in Somalia and beyond. In relation to its mandate on Eritrea, the Group held several meetings with the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations. The Group continued to submit monthly progress reports to the Security Council Committee and presented its midterm briefing to the Committee on 21 April 2017.

Table 2
Performance information for 2017

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Monitoring Group maintained a regular presence in key areas of the region, including Mogadishu, Kismayo, Garowe and Hargeysa, which allowed the Committee to receive timely updates on potential violations of the arms embargo and the charcoal ban and on humanitarian issues. The Group provided the Committee with a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regimes and has provided substantive information on individuals and entities involved in violations through monthly and midterm reporting and through letters to the Committee • The Committee was able to follow up on violations by sending letters to selected individuals/entities, and in some cases the Chair of the Committee met with the stakeholders concerned • The Monitoring Group engaged directly with the Member States receiving charcoal from Somalia, providing them with real-time information, in order to assist them in their efforts to implement the charcoal ban • The Monitoring Group informed the Committee and engaged directly with relevant Member States in relation to its inspections of high sea interdictions, by providing them with real-time information, in order to assist them in their efforts to implement the arms embargo

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with focus on major indicators of achievement*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• In its monthly updates and midterm briefing on Somalia and Eritrea, the Monitoring Group provided the Committee with a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regimes and provided recommendations on possible actions to be taken by the Committee and adjustments to the sanctions regimes to be considered by the Security Council
	• The Monitoring Group investigated thoroughly all aspects related to the sanctions regimes on Somalia and Eritrea, including the implementation of the sanctions measures on Eritrea, which the Security Council continued to review
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• As a result of the activities of the Monitoring Group, such as writing letters and holding meetings with relevant Member States and other entities, there has been increased awareness of the different aspects of the sanctions regimes on Somalia and Eritrea among Member States, which has resulted in an increase in the number of exemption requests/notifications received and considered by the Committee

Planning assumptions for 2018

9. In 2018, subject to the outcome of the review by the Security Council of the sanctions regime on Eritrea pursuant to resolution 2317 (2016) and the renewal of the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, the Group will continue to monitor the implementation of the arms embargoes on Somalia and Eritrea and the ban on the export and import of charcoal from Somalia. The Group will also monitor compliance with the targeted sanctions imposed by the Council in its resolutions 1844 (2008) and 1907 (2009). It will conduct extensive fieldwork in Somalia and inform the Security Council Committee of its activities on a monthly basis. It will provide periodic updates, a midterm briefing and two final reports that set out a detailed account of its investigations and include recommendations for consideration by the Council on how to make the sanctions regimes on Somalia and Eritrea more efficient and effective. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 2142 (2014), the Group will provide assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia in its reporting requirements to the Council. Pursuant to paragraph 49 of resolution 2182 (2014), the Group will report on the implementation of maritime interdictions of charcoal and arms.

10. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Monitoring Group are set out in table 3.

Table 3
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed by Security Council resolution 2317 (2016)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Security Council Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Monitoring Group	Target	5	5	5	5
		Estimate		3	5	2
		Actual			2	3

	(ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and concerned States and organizations to follow up on the reports of the Monitoring Group	Target	4	4	4	4
		Estimate		4	4	4
		Actual			3	3

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Updates to the Committee on the activities of the Monitoring Group (12)
- Investigative reports on violations of the sanctions regime (10)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Monitoring Group agreed upon by the Committee	Target	20	15	12	10
		Estimate		20	15	10
		Actual			20	17
	(ii) Number of recommendations by the Monitoring Group incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	8	5	5	5
		Estimate		8	5	5
		Actual			8	5
	(iii) Number of amendments to entries on the Committee's sanctions lists	Target	2	5	5	8
		Estimate		2	5	5
		Actual			0	0

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (10)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions lists (4)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing on compliance-related issues	Target	67	60	52	50
		Estimate		67	60	52
		Actual			67	60
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on how to comply with the measures	Target	2	7	2	2
		Estimate		2	7	5
		Actual			0	5

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (50)
- Investigative reports on compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (22)

External factors

11. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Group, and provided that the Group's investigations are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 4
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016-31 December 2017			Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2018		Variance analysis (2017-2018)	
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditures	Estimated variance	Total	Non-recurrent	Approved budget (2017)	Increase (decrease)
Category of expenditure	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	963.6	854.4	(109.2)	465.8	–	490.1	(24.3)
Operational costs	3 514.2	3 376.2	(138.0)	1 738.1	–	1 757.1	(19.0)
Total (net of staff assessment)	**4 477.8**	**4 230.6**	**(247.2)**	**2 203.9**	**–**	**2 247.2**	**(43.3)**

Table 5
Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Sub-total	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	5	–	7
Proposed 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	5	–	7
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

12. The anticipated unencumbered balance for the biennium 2016-2017 is due mainly to the 12-month vacancy of a position of Driver (Local level) as well as of one expert, and lower requirements for local security escorts for the experts.

13. The estimated requirements for 2018 amount to $2,203,900 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of seven positions (1 P-3, 1 General Service (Other level) and 5 Local level) to provide substantive and administrative support to the experts of the Group ($407,800); charges pertaining to three Security Officers to provide security services and escort to the experts ($58,000) under general temporary assistance; expert fees ($1,161,600) and official travel of the eight members of the Group ($362,900); official travel of staff ($30,500); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($183,100).

14. No change is proposed for 2018 to the approved staffing structure of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea.

15. The variance between the 2018 requirements and the 2017 approved budget is due mainly to the application of a 5 per cent vacancy rate to the civilian personnel cost estimates (no vacancy rate was factored into the 2017 cost estimates) and reduced operational costs based on the actual and projected expenditures for the biennium 2016-2017, offset in part by higher fees of the experts due to the actual composition of the Monitoring Group.

Extrabudgetary resources

16. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2017, nor are any projected for 2018, for the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea.

B. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

($1,301,500)

Background, mandate and objective

17. The Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1533 (2004). The mandate of the Group has been subsequently extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2360 (2017), until 1 August 2018.

18. The Group of Experts, when first established, was composed of five members, and in 2010, in its resolution 1952 (2010), the Council added a sixth expert. The Group, which is home-based, is composed of a Coordinator (also one of two natural resources/finance experts) and five experts, in the areas of arms, armed groups (two experts), natural resources/finance and humanitarian issues. The Group monitors an arms embargo (on all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo), a travel ban and an asset freeze. The Group reports to the Security Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In accordance with resolution 2360 (2017), the Group is mandated to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate, including by providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities that may be engaging in the activities described in paragraph 2 of resolution 2360 (2017);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation, with a focus on incidents of non-compliance, of the measures decided by the Council in resolution 2360 (2017);

(c) To consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of Member States, in particular those in the region, to ensure that the measures imposed by the Council in resolution 2360 (2017) are effectively implemented;

(d) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the regional and international support networks to armed groups and criminal networks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(e) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms, related materiel and related military assistance, including through illicit trafficking networks and the transfer of arms and related materiel to armed groups from the security forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(f) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding perpetrators of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, including those within the security forces, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(g) To evaluate the impact of minerals traceability referred to in paragraph 21 of resolution 2360 (2017) and continue collaboration with other forums;

(h) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by resolution 2360 (2017), including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing.

Cooperation with other entities

19. The Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo works closely with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), which was mandated by the Security Council to, inter alia, monitor the implementation of the arms embargo and exchange information with the Group. In addition to substantive collaboration with MONUSCO, the Group benefits from administrative synergies with the Mission, which assists the Group by providing it with office space in Goma and Bukavu, ground and air transportation and an armed escort for special field missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

20. In addition, the Group of Experts cooperates with relevant States and regional actors. In that connection, the Group maintains liaison with a number of countries in Europe and the region and with organizations, such as the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, to collect, analyse and verify information on individuals and entities in relation to its mandate. The Group also cooperates with officials of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations, as well as numerous provincial and local authorities.

21. In carrying out its mandate, the Group of Experts cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. In addition, the Group collaborates with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes Region and with other agencies of the United Nations system.

22. The Department of Political Affairs is responsible for providing substantive and administrative support to the Group of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice to the Group on safety and security issues.

Performance information

23. On the basis of the reports of the Group of Experts, the Security Council was able to take informed decisions in terms of addressing the current situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and refining the sanctions regime. The Group most recently presented its findings and recommendations in its final report (S/2017/672) to the Council as mandated by resolution 2360 (2017).

Table 6
Performance information for 2017

Expected accomplishment	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Group of Experts maintained a constant presence in the country and the region, and travelled to certain areas of interest for its mandate, in particular to the provinces of North and South Kivu, and Ituri. The Group investigated thoroughly all aspects relating to the arms embargo, including all possible links between the exploitation of natural resources and the purchase of arms and related materiel in violation of the sanctions regime
	• The Group of Experts provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including a list of stakeholders involved in the investigation activities of the Group
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Group of Experts highlighted key trends and events with regard to the implementation of due diligence in the tin, tantalum and tungsten sectors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and at the regional and international levels. The Group also highlighted the role of gold and ivory trade in the financing of illegal armed groups. It provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including recommendations on possible developments and adjustments to be considered
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Group of Experts continued to inform and provide support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the implementation of the sanctions regime
	• The Group of Experts maintained contacts with many States of the region in order to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed on the Democratic Republic of the Congo
	• Member States communicated to the Committee measures taken for the implementation of the sanctions regime imposed on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including notifications of the export to the Democratic Republic of the Congo of military equipment and related materiel

Planning assumptions for 2018

24. In 2018, the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo will collect information on the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council; investigate and analyse information regarding the flow of arms and the operation of networks in violation of relevant measures imposed by the Council; and make recommendations for consideration by the Council on future action to be taken, including on individuals and entities that meet the designation criteria. The Group will also continue to evaluate the implementation of due diligence guidelines for importers, processing industries and consumers of Congolese mineral products, and investigate individuals or entities that provide support to armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife and wildlife products.

25. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Group of Experts are set out in table 7.

Table 7
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1533 (2004) and all subsequent related decisions of the Council in connection with the arms embargo on non-governmental entities and individuals in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including indirect support to such entities and individuals through the exploitation and trafficking of natural resources

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States or other entities on alleged violations cited by the Group of Experts	Target	20	20	40	15
		Estimate		20	20	35
		Actual			19	22

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Updates to the Committee on the activities of the Group (10)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Group of Experts agreed upon by the Committee	Target	15	20	20	25
		Estimate		15	15	20
		Actual			15	22
	(ii) Number of recommendations by the Group of Experts incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	1	1	2	2
		Estimate		1	1	2
		Actual			0	0
	(iii) Number of amendments to entries on the Committee's sanctions list	Target	22	20	30	5
		Estimate		22	10	30
		Actual			22	27

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (3)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (20)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues	Target	50	20	40	55
		Estimate		50	20	40
		Actual			50	21
	(ii) Number of laws or decrees adopted by States to implement sanctions measures	Target	1	1	4	4
		Estimate		1	1	4
		Actual			0	0

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (15)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (7)

External factors

26. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Group of Experts, and provided that the Group's investigations are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 8
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016-31 December 2017			*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2018*		*Variance analysis (2017-2018)*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditures*	*Estimated variance*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Approved budget (2017)*	*Increase (decrease)*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(2)-(1)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	343.9	410.4	66.5	131.0	–	168.6	(37.6)
Operational costs	2 125.4	2 115.3	(10.1)	1 170.5	–	1 062.7	107.8
Total (net of staff assessment)	**2 469.3**	**2 525.7**	**56.4**	**1 301.5**	**–**	**1 231.3**	**70.2**

Table 9
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Sub-total***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

27. The anticipated overexpenditure for the biennium 2016-2017 is due mainly to an increase in the average fees of the experts resulting from a change in the terms of reference for the experts appointed under the new mandate in 2017, requiring at least 10 years of experience instead of 7, offset in part by the actual cost of entitlements for the incumbent of the international staff position being lower than budgeted, as well as to lower requirements for information technology, official staff travel, ground transportation and communications.

28. The estimated requirements for 2018 amount to $1,301,500 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for one P-3 position to provide substantive backstopping and support to the members of the Group ($131,000); expert fees ($726,000) and official travel ($305,100) of the six members of the Group; official travel of staff ($28,300); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($111,100).

29. No change is proposed for 2018 to the approved staffing structure of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied.

30. The variance between the 2018 requirements and the 2017 approved budget is due mainly to the higher actual average fees of the experts resulting from a change in the terms of reference for the experts requiring at least 10 years of experience instead of 7, offset in part by the application of a 5 per cent vacancy rate to the civilian personnel cost estimates (no vacancy rate was factored into the 2017 cost estimates) and reduced salaries and common staff costs based on the actual step in grade of the incumbent, as well as reduced operational costs based on the actual and projected expenditures for the biennium 2016-2017.

Extrabudgetary resources

31. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2017, nor are any projected for 2018, for the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

C. Panel of Experts on the Sudan

($988,300)

Background, mandate and objective

32. The Panel of Experts on the Sudan was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1591 (2005). The mandate of the Panel has been subsequently extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2340 (2017), until 12 March 2018.

33. The Panel of Experts, when first established, was composed of four members and based in Addis Ababa. In 2006, the Security Council, in its resolution 1713 (2006), added a fifth expert to the Panel, and in 2012 the duty station of the experts was changed from Addis Ababa to home base. The Panel comprises a Coordinator (also the finance expert) and four other experts, in the areas of arms, aviation, international humanitarian law and regional issues. The Panel monitors an arms embargo, a travel ban and an asset freeze. It also conducts investigations on any offensive military overflights, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights and sources of financing of the armed opposition groups. The Panel also looks at progress towards removing impediments to the peace process. The Panel reports to the Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan. The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with resolutions 1591 (2005) and 2340 (2017):

(a) To assist the Security Council Committee in monitoring the implementation of the measures in paragraphs 3 (d), 3 (e) and 7 of resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004), namely, the travel ban, the asset freeze and the arms embargo, and to make recommendations to the Committee on actions that the Council may want to consider;

(b) To provide a first report to the Committee on its activities no later than 12 August 2017 and, after discussion with the Committee, a final report to the Council no later than 12 January 2018 with its findings and recommendations;

(c) To provide updates every three months to the Committee regarding its activities, including its travel, any obstacles encountered in the fulfilment of its mandate and any violations of any part of the sanctions regime, as well as on the implementation and effectiveness of paragraph 10 of Council resolution 1945 (2010);

(d) In coordination with the Joint African Union/United Nations Mediation, to provide to the Committee when appropriate the names of any individuals, groups or entities that may meet the listing criteria;

(e) To continue to investigate the financing and role of armed, military and political groups in attacks against civilians and United Nations-African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) personnel in Darfur, as well as to investigate any means of financing armed groups in Darfur;

(f) To continue to coordinate its activities, as appropriate, with the operations of UNAMID, with international efforts to promote a political process in Darfur and with other panels or groups of experts established by the Council, as relevant to the implementation of its mandate;

(g) To assess, in its first and final reports, progress towards reducing violations by all parties of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraphs 7 and 8 of its resolution 1556 (2004), paragraph 7 of its resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraph 10 of its resolution 1945 (2010); progress towards removing impediments to the political process; threats to stability in Darfur and the region; violations of international humanitarian law or violations or abuses of human rights, including those that involve attacks on the civilian population, sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses against children; and other violations of the above-mentioned resolutions, and to provide the Committee with information on the individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria set out in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005).

Cooperation with other entities

34. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts on the Sudan cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. It also cooperates with national, regional and international actors, civil society organizations and private sector entities. In addition, it interacts with research institutions and private companies that supply arms or related materiel.

35. The Panel of Experts also works closely with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and with United Nations-led field missions and offices in the region. UNAMID provides the Panel with reports and substantive briefings, operational support and security while on mission in Darfur. In addition, the Panel cooperates with INTERPOL.

36. The Department of Political Affairs is responsible for providing support to the Panel of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice to the Panel on safety and security issues.

Performance information

37. The findings and recommendations of the Panel of Experts, as contained in its final report under resolution 2265 (2016), as well as in its quarterly updates, have assisted the Council in gaining a more comprehensive understanding of the conflict in Darfur as well as the challenges to the peace process; the transfer of arms and related materiel into Darfur; and the financing and movement of the Darfurian armed groups. They have also provided the Council with an understanding of international humanitarian law and human rights issues in Darfur, including the underlying factors leading to attacks against civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian actors in Darfur.

Table 10
Performance information for 2017

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with inputs concerning the compliance of Member States, individuals and entities with the sanctions regime
	• The Panel provided the Committee with specific cases of alleged violations of the asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo measures, and thereby laid the basis for future engagement by the Committee with Member States
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel provided the Committee with updated information regarding entries on its list of individuals, on the basis of which the Committee updated its sanctions list
	• The Panel assisted the Committee in updating an implementation assistance notice addressed to Member States
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• In the course of the field visits of the Panel and in the written communications issued to the Sudan and to other Member States, the Panel continued to provide information on the sanctions regime and on compliance with the sanctions measures
	• The Panel maintained contact with the relevant Member States within and outside the region on issues relating to the implementation of and compliance with the sanctions measures
	• On the basis of a recommendation of the Panel contained in its final report for 2017, the Committee dispatched a note verbale to all Member States encouraging them to promptly report, upon the discovery of designated individuals in or transiting their territories, such non-compliance with the travel ban measure

Planning assumptions for 2018

38. In 2018, the Panel of Experts on the Sudan will continue to collect information on the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council and on possible violations, make recommendations to the Committee on future action that the Council may wish to consider, and coordinate its activities with UNAMID and with international efforts to promote the political process in Darfur. The Panel will also continue to serve as a source of information on individuals and entities that, on the basis of the criteria contained in resolution 1591 (2005) and updated by the Council in its resolution 2035 (2012), could possibly be designated as subject to the travel ban and asset freeze.

39. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 11.

Table 11
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed by Security Council resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005), as updated in resolutions 1945 (2010) and 2035 (2012)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Security Council Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts	Target	2	2	2	3
		Estimate		2	2	2
		Actual			0	4

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (1)
- Reports and updates to the Committee on the activities of the Panel (6)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee	Target	6	6	4	4
		Estimate		6	7	5
		Actual			1	7
	(ii) Number of recommendations incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	2	2	2	3
		Estimate		0	0	2
		Actual			0	1

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (1)
- Recommendations on new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (2)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues	Target	20	50	60	35
		Estimate		20	45	60
		Actual			19	66

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (20)

External factors

40. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, and provided that the activities of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 12
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016-31 December 2017			*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2018*		*Variance analysis (2017-2018)*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditures*	*Estimated variance*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Approved budget (2017)*	*Increase (decrease)*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(2)-(1)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	336.0	245.5	(90.5)	116.3	–	200.3	(84.0)
Operational costs	1 632.1	1 345.8	(286.3)	872.0	–	901.3	(29.3)
Total (net of staff assessment)	**1 968.1**	**1 591.3**	**(376.8)**	**988.3**	**–**	**1 101.6**	**(113.3)**

Table 13
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

41. The anticipated unencumbered balance for the biennium 2016-2017 is due mainly to a one-month vacancy of the international staff position and the actual costs of entitlements of the incumbent being lower than budgeted, as well as a seven-person-month vacancy each for four of the five experts, an eight-person-month vacancy for the fifth expert and a lower actual average monthly fee of the experts as the composition of the Panel changes.

42. The estimated requirements for 2018 amount to $988,300 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for one P-3 position to provide substantive backstopping and support to the members of the Panel ($116,300); expert fees ($552,000) and official travel ($243,000) of the five members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($18,700); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($58,300).

43. No change is proposed for 2018 to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan.

44. The variance between the 2018 requirements and the 2017 approved budget is due mainly to the application of a 5 per cent vacancy rate to the civilian personnel cost estimates (no vacancy rate was factored into the 2017 cost estimates), lower staff costs based on the actual step in grade and dependency status of the current incumbent, as well as lower fees of the experts as the composition of the Panel

changes, and reduced operational costs based on the actual and projected expenditures for the biennium 2016-2017.

Extrabudgetary resources

45. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2017, nor are any projected for 2018, for the Panel of Experts on the Sudan.

D. Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

($3,370,100)

Background, mandate and objective

46. The Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1874 (2009). The mandate of the Panel has been subsequently extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2345 (2017), until 24 April 2018.

47. The Panel is based in New York and, when first established, was composed of seven members. In 2013, the Council adopted its resolutions 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013), which broadened the scope of the sanctions measures and added an expert to the Panel to monitor cargo and air inspections and the related transfers of aircraft and vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to other companies undertaken in violation of the relevant resolutions or to evade the sanctions.

48. On 2 March and 30 November 2016, the Security Council adopted its resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016), respectively, in response to the fourth and fifth nuclear tests and numerous ballistic missile launches carried out by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in violation of relevant Council resolutions. By those resolutions, the Council significantly expanded existing sanctions measures, established new measures (sectoral bans) and requested from Member States, the Panel of Experts and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2016) regular monitoring and reporting on a real-time basis with regard to the coal ban.

49. Under the two resolutions, the Security Council expanded the existing arms embargo and non-proliferation measures to constitute a full arms embargo; established a conventional arms dual-use control list; strengthened transportation and interdiction measures with mandatory inspections by Member States of all cargo destined for or originating from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of any prohibited items being transported within or transiting their territory by air, sea, rail and road; authorized Member States to seize and dispose of prohibited items in a manner consistent with the applicable resolutions; strengthened the ban on providing vessel- and aircraft-related services to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; clarified the action to be taken by the flag States of vessels designated as economic resources under the asset freeze provision; expanded financial sanctions; strengthened vigilance concerning diplomats, diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in terms of their representation, assets and property usage abroad; and established a new ban on statues and new helicopters and vessels.

50. In particular with regard to the sectoral ban, under its resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016), the Security Council decided that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should not supply, sell or transfer, directly or indirectly, any coal, iron and iron ore, gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, rare earth minerals or aviation fuel and States were prohibited from procuring such materials from the country, albeit with specific exemptions and procedures.

51. On 2 June 2017, the Security Council unanimously adopted its resolution 2356 (2017), by which it designated an additional 14 individuals and four entities in response to a period of successive missile tests by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, bringing the total number of designated individuals and entities to 53 and 46, respectively.

52. On 5 August 2017, the Security Council adopted its resolution 2371 (2017) in response to the launching by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of two intercontinental ballistic missiles, on 4 July and 28 July 2017. By the resolution, the Council introduced several new measures, including: a full ban on coal, iron and iron ore; the addition of lead and lead ore to the banned commodities subject to sectoral sanctions; a ban on the export by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of seafood (including fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates in all forms); and restrictions on the hiring and payment of additional workers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to address the concern that nationals of the country frequently work in other States for the purpose of generating foreign export earnings that the country uses to support its prohibited nuclear and ballistic missile programmes.

53. Furthermore, under the resolution, the Security Council expanded financial sanctions by prohibiting the opening of new joint ventures or cooperative entities or the expansion of existing joint ventures with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; strengthened maritime sanctions by authorizing the Committee to designate vessels and prohibiting port calls by designated vessels and the chartering by Member States of vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; prohibited the deployment and use of chemical weapons by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and called for the country's accession to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction; directed the Committee to develop appropriate arrangements with INTERPOL to issue Special Notices; directed the Committee to designate additional items related to weapons of mass destruction and to conventional arms; and designated an additional nine individuals and four entities and provided updates on two previously designated individuals.

54. The introduction of a full ban on coal replaced the provisions introduced in paragraph 26 of resolution 2321 (2016), which established an aggregate limit for the volume and value of coal originating in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and allowed Member States to import coal from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under specific preconditions.

55. The Panel of Experts is composed of eight members: a Coordinator (an expert on air transport) and seven other experts, in the areas of customs and export control, finance and economics, missile issues and other technologies, maritime transport, nuclear issues, weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms, and non-proliferation, procurement and trade. The Panel reports to the Council through the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006).

56. The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017) and 2371 (2017), inter alia:

(a) To assist the Security Council Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in resolution 1718 (2006) and the functions specified in paragraph 25 of resolution 1874 (2009);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the

measures imposed in the relevant resolutions, in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) To make recommendations on actions that the Council, the Committee or Member States may consider to improve the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in its resolutions;

(d) To support the Committee's efforts in improving the quality of its sanctions list of designated entities and individuals and the lists of prohibited items;

(e) To support the Committee's efforts to further develop, improve and draft implementation assistance notices;

(f) To assist the Committee in holding special meetings on important thematic and regional topics and the capacity challenges faced by Member States, in order to identify and prioritize resources and mobilize them to areas that would benefit from technical and capacity-building assistance to enable more effective implementation by Member States;

(g) To submit a midterm report and a final report on its work, including findings and recommendations, for discussion by the Committee and subsequent submission to the Council.

Cooperation with other entities

57. The Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States that have information about potential violations of the sanctions regime. The Panel also provides assistance to Member States in preparing and submitting to the Committee national implementation reports on the relevant resolutions. The Security Council, in its resolution 2371 (2017), requested the Panel of Experts, in cooperation with other United Nations sanctions monitoring groups, to continue its efforts to assist Member States in this regard.

58. The Panel of Experts seeks the cooperation and assistance of United Nations bodies, as well as other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. It benefits from cooperation with other multilateral organizations, as well as with experts from think tanks and universities. In accordance with resolutions 2321 (2016) and 2371 (2017), it will increase its procurement of aerial imagery and analysis services through the Department of Field Support in order to strengthen its ability to analyse the sanctions violations and evasion activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

59. The Department of Political Affairs is responsible for providing support to the Panel of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice to the Panel on safety and security issues.

Performance information

60. The major findings and recommendations of the Panel of Experts, contained in its final report pursuant to resolution 2276 (2016) (S/2017/150, annex), may serve to assist the Committee and the Council in taking more informed decisions relating to the sanctions measures. More specifically, the Panel's final report provided nine recommendations aimed at improving the implementation of the sanctions measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016).

61. The Panel of Experts continued to provide assistance to States in order to improve compliance with the sanctions measures. Through its investigations and communications with States, the Panel provided assistance and attained critical information that led to a better understanding and implementation of the measures.

In the light of resolutions 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016) and 2371 (2017) and related expanded measures, the Panel will report on issues regarding sanctions implementation, investigations regarding alleged violations, patterns of sanctions evasion and designated entities and individuals, as well as on expanded and newer measures, including with respect to finance, inspections and interdictions, training and sectoral bans.

Table 14
Performance information for 2017

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts, acting under the direction of the Committee, undertook physical inspections and conducted investigations
	• The Panel of Experts continued to prepare incident reports and implementation assistance notices; it also presented its final report (see S/2017/150) and its midterm report (see S/2017/742), including findings and recommendations, to the Security Council
	• The Committee gave direction to and requested the Panel of Experts to provide informal advice and guidance to Member States on compliance-related issues, in particular alleged violations
	• The Committee noted alleged violations and took appropriate action through additional designations on individuals and/or entities that had violated the sanctions measures
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel of Experts, through its midterm and final reports and its incident reports and recommendations, highlighted significant challenges related to the implementation of the sanctions regime in order to raise the awareness of Member States, the Committee and the Security Council and to bring about subsequent actions by them
	• The Committee conducted a mandatory annual review of the 1718 sanctions list as well as the lists of prohibited items, materiel, equipment, goods and technology, to reflect the most up-to-date information
	• The Panel of Experts continued to review the 1718 sanctions list, as well as the lists of prohibited items, materiel, equipment, goods and technology, and made specific recommendations to the Committee
	• The Committee, on the basis of the reports of the Panel and the national implementation reports of Member States, considered adjustments to make the sanctions measures more effective and implementable
	• The Committee gave direction and guidance as requested by Member States on implementation-related issues, in particular, guidance on exemptions, definitions and application of the sanctions measures
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• In accordance with their obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, Member States provided reports and communications on implementation and compliance-related issues to the Committee and the Panel of Experts

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
	• The Committee, with the assistance of the Panel of Experts, held special meetings on important thematic and regional topics and Member States' capacity challenges • The Panel of Experts participated in outreach events, made country visits upon request for information-sharing and provided technical assistance in implementing the relevant measures and for the purpose of furthering the Committee's mandate, as set forth in relevant Security Council resolutions • On behalf of the Committee, the Panel also took follow-up actions with the States concerned on reported violations, with a view to obtaining information clarifying the background and circumstances of the violations, and to identifying patterns of sanctions evasion

Planning assumptions for 2018

62. In 2018, the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue to carry out its mandated activities and monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by the Security Council in its resolutions. In the light of resolutions 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016) and 2371 (2017) and related expanded measures, the Panel will continue to collect information and monitor the implementation of the measures, conduct extensive fieldwork and investigations of reported alleged violations, analyse patterns of sanctions evasion and make appropriate recommendations. Further analytical and research work will be required regarding inspections and interdictions (air, sea and ports) and monitoring of the sectoral bans (coal and minerals and jet, rocket and aviation fuel). The Panel will increase its monitoring and analysis of proliferation networks, designated entities/individuals, financial measures, specialized teaching and training, as well as the existing asset freeze and travel ban measures. It will submit to the Committee regular reports on its analysis and recommendations, and submit an interim report and a final report on its activities with recommendations to the Council.

63. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 15.

Table 15
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea abandons all nuclear weapons and its existing nuclear programme and acts strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the terms and conditions of the International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguards Agreement

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts	Target	40	50	25	10
		Estimate		40	35	20
		Actual			31	33

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)

- Open briefings to Member States on the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council (5)
- Country visit reports by the Panel of Experts (2)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2018	2017	2016	2015
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee	Target	6	10	3	3
		Estimate		6	0	1
		Actual			6	0
	(ii) Number of recommendations incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	5	5	1	3
		Estimate		5	6	0
		Actual			8	3
	(iii) Number of amendments to entries on the consolidated list of designated individuals and entities	Target	15	15	5	4
		Estimate		15	5	2
		Actual			49	40

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (8)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing consolidated list (10)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2018	2017	2016	2015
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues	Target	20	20	3	5
		Estimate		20	6	2
		Actual			23	3
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on how to comply with the measures	Target	20	20	6	10
		Estimate		20	6	5
		Actual			5	3

Outputs

- Consultations held by the Panel of Experts with Member States on the implementation of the sanctions measures imposed by the Security Council, in particular in its resolutions 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016) and 2371 (2017) (20)
- Communications to States or other entities requesting information relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (10)
- Implementation assistance notices and discussion papers (new or updated) on good practices and technical assistance (9)
- Outreach events to facilitate the implementation of the sanctions regime (3)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (8)
- Regional workshops on the implementation of the sanctions regime (1)
- Special meetings on important thematic and regional topics and Member States' capacity challenges (5)

External factors

64. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States fully comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 16
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016-31 December 2017			Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2018		Variance analysis (2017-2018)	
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditures	Estimated variance	Total	Non-recurrent	Approved budget (2017)	Increase (decrease)
Category of expenditure	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	1 100.8	1 122.3	21.5	714.0	–	646.8	67.2
Operational costs	4 300.3	4 556.3	256.0	2 656.1	–	2 239.8	416.3
Total (net of staff assessment)	**5 401.1**	**5 678.6**	**277.5**	**3 370.1**	**–**	**2 886.6**	**483.5**

Table 17
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2017	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	3	6	–	–	–	6
Proposed 2018	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	3	6	–	–	–	6
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

65. The projected overexpenditure for the biennium 2016-2017 is due mainly to the need to reinforce the security of the office of the experts in the DC2 Building of the United Nations Secretariat, as recommended by the Department of Safety and Security, and additional subscriptions to global databases to provide additional analytical resources to the Panel of Experts, as requested by the Security Council in its resolution 2371 (2017). This is offset in part by a reduction in the travel of experts and staff.

66. The estimated requirements for 2018 amount to $3,370,100 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for six positions (1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 2 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($714,000); expert fees ($1,576,600) and official travel ($172,300) of the eight members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($35,000); facilities and infrastructure, including the rental of premises ($390,000); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($482,200).

67. No change is proposed for 2018 to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

68. The variance between the 2018 requirements and the 2017 approved budget is due mainly to additional resources for subscriptions to global databases, as explained in paragraph 65 above, as well as the need to continue to reinforce the security of the office of the experts, as also explained in paragraph 65. This is offset

in part by a reduction in the travel of staff, as well as other operational costs based on the actual and projected expenditures for the biennium 2016-2017.

Extrabudgetary resources

69. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2017, nor are any projected for 2018, for the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

E. Panel of Experts on Libya

($1,261,800)

Background, mandate and objective

70. The Panel of Experts on Libya was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1973 (2011). The mandate of the Panel has been subsequently extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2362 (2017), until 15 November 2018. The Panel, when first established, was composed of eight members. In 2012, the Council, in its resolution 2040 (2012), reduced the number of members to five, and in 2014, in its resolution 2146 (2014), it added a sixth expert. The Panel monitors an arms embargo and corresponding enforcement measures, a travel ban, an asset freeze and measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export crude oil and refined petroleum products from Libya. The Panel, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also the finance expert) and five other experts, in the areas of armed groups/regional issues, armed groups, maritime/transport, and arms (two experts). The Panel reports to the Security Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya. The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with paragraph 24 of resolution 2213 (2015) and paragraph 13 of resolution 2362 (2017):

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011) and modified in resolutions 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014), 2213 (2015) and 2362 (2017);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011), 2146 (2014) and 2174 (2014) and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144 (2014), 2213 (2015) and 2362 (2017), in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) To make recommendations on actions that the Council, the Committee, the Government of Libya or other States may consider to improve the implementation of the relevant measures;

(d) To provide to the Council an interim report on its work no later than 28 February 2018 and a final report to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, no later than 15 September 2018 with its findings and recommendations.

Cooperation with other entities

71. The Panel of Experts on Libya works closely with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. In addition, the Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States (in particular those in the region), regional organizations or arrangements and other international organizations, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary

Fund, INTERPOL, the International Criminal Court, and civil society and non-governmental organizations.

72. The Department of Political Affairs is responsible for providing support to the Panel of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice to the Panel on safety and security issues.

Performance information

73. The findings of the Panel of Experts as set out in its reports, including its final report (S/2017/466), provided the Committee with new information relating to the sanctions regime. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Panel, the Committee issued an implementation assistance notice on the travel ban measure and notes verbales to all Member States, addressed letters to Member States and entities directing their attention to relevant findings in the Panel's report, updated its sanctions list and held a joint meeting with another committee, and its Chair held a bilateral meeting with a Member State. On the basis of the Panel's recommendations, the Security Council was able to take informed decisions in terms of addressing the situation in Libya by refining the sanctions regime in its resolution 2362 (2017).

74. With regard to the individuals on the Committee's sanctions list, the Panel of Experts kept the Security Council updated on possible violations for its action, as appropriate.

Table 18
Performance information for 2017

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with updates concerning specific cases of arms transfers about which the Committee had been notified, including cases in which the transfer did not reach the indicated end user • The Panel provided the Committee with inputs concerning the compliance of Member States, individuals and entities with the sanctions regime • The Panel provided the Committee with specific cases of alleged violations of the asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo measures, and thereby laid the basis for future engagement by the Committee with Member States • The Panel provided the Committee with inputs on a vessel that was allegedly illicitly exporting crude oil from Libya, which enabled the Committee to include additional identifiers in the listing of the vessel
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime on Libya, including recommendations on possible developments and adjustments to be considered by members of the Security Council • The Panel provided the Committee with updated information regarding entries on its list of individuals and entities, on the basis of which the Committee updated its sanctions list

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on future indicators of achievement*
	• The Panel assisted the Committee in drafting and updating implementation assistance notices addressed to Member States
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Panel maintained contacts with many States within and outside the region, to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the measures imposed in relation to Libya. The Panel also undertook country missions to investigate and provide advice on the compliance of Member States, individuals and entities with the sanctions regime
	• The Committee and the Panel received communications seeking advice on ways to improve compliance. The Panel provided its inputs, as appropriate
	• The Panel frequently interacted with the Government of Libya to improve the implementation of the arms embargo, the asset freeze and the measures related to attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya

Planning assumptions for 2018

75. In 2018, the Panel of Experts on Libya will continue to carry out its mandated activities, in particular by monitoring the implementation of the relevant measures specified in resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011) and 2146 (2014), as updated or expanded in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144 (2014), 2174 (2014), 2213 (2015), 2278 (2016), 2292 (2016) and 2362 (2017). The Panel will collect information on and monitor the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council. The Panel will also continue to conduct extensive fieldwork and on-site investigation of reported alleged violations and make appropriate recommendations. Moreover, it will submit an interim report and a final report on its activities to the Council that will include specific recommendations.

76. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 19.

Table 19
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To enforce the relevant measures contained in Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011) and 2146 (2014), as updated in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013) and 2174 (2014) pertaining to Libya

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Security Council Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts	Target	1	2	2	2
		Estimate		1	2	2
		Actual			0	2

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Investigative reports on violations of the sanctions regime (1)

Expected accomplishment	Indicators of achievement		Performance measures 2018	2017	2016	2015
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee	Target	12	12	11	6
		Estimate		12	13	11
		Actual			10	12
	(ii) Number of recommendations incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	2	1	1	2
		Estimate		2	3	1
		Actual			1	1

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (8)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (14)

Expected accomplishment	Indicators of achievement		Performance measures 2018	2017	2016	2015
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues	Target	86	80	80	50
		Estimate		86	90	90
		Actual			86	103
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to comply with the measures	Target	4	6	6	10
		Estimate		4	6	4
		Actual			5	4

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (20)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (2)

External factors

77. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 20
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016-31 December 2017			Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2018		Variance analysis (2017-2018)	
Category of expenditure	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditures (2)	Estimated variance (3) = (2)-(1)	Total (4)	Non-recurrent (5)	Approved budget (2017) (6)	Increase (decrease) (7) = (4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	480.4	476.9	(3.5)	239.9	–	246.3	(6.4)
Operational costs	2 118.5	1 754.2	(364.3)	1 021.9	–	1 081.1	(59.2)
Total (net of staff assessment)	**2 598.9**	**2 231.1**	**(367.8)**	**1 261.8**	**–**	**1 327.4**	**(65.6)**

Table 21
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

78. The anticipated unencumbered balance for the biennium 2016-2017 is due mainly to the lower travel requirements of the experts and staff due to the limited access to Libya resulting from the security situation. This is offset slightly by the actual expert fees being higher than budgeted.

79. The estimated requirements for 2018 amount to $1,261,800 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for two positions (1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($239,900); expert fees ($554,400) and official travel ($342,900) of the six members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($35,000); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($89,600).

80. No change is proposed for 2018 to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on Libya.

81. The variance between the 2018 requirements and the 2017 approved budget is due mainly to a reduction in the travel requirements of the experts and staff to accompany the experts based on experience in 2017, and to the application of a 5 per cent vacancy rate to the civilian personnel cost estimates (no vacancy rate was factored into the 2017 cost estimates). This is offset in part by an increase in the cost of subscriptions to specialized information databases, Office of Information and Communications Technology service-level agreement rates and higher requirements for satellite imagery.

Extrabudgetary resources

82. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2017, nor are any projected for 2018, for the Panel of Experts on Libya.

F. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic

($1,136,200)

Background, mandate and objective

83. The Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2127 (2013). The mandate of the Panel has been subsequently extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2339 (2017), until 28 February 2018.

84. The Panel of Experts monitors an arms embargo, as well as an asset freeze and a travel ban. The Panel, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also the finance/natural resources expert) and four experts, in the areas of arms, armed groups, humanitarian issues and regional issues. The Panel reports to the Security Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic. The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with paragraph 28 of resolution 2339 (2017):

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate, including by providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation at a later stage of individuals and entities that may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 16 and 17 of resolution 2339 (2017);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided by the Council, in particular incidents of non-compliance, including to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building;

(c) To provide to the Committee a midterm report and a final report to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, by 31 December 2017;

(d) To submit progress updates to the Committee, especially in situations of urgency or as the Panel deems necessary;

(e) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities designated by the Committee pursuant to the criteria renewed by the Council in paragraphs 16 and 17 of the resolution, including through the provision of biometric information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

(f) To assist the Committee by providing information regarding individuals and entities that may meet the designation criteria listed by the Council in paragraphs 16 and 17 of the resolution, including by reporting such information to the Committee as it becomes available, and to include in its formal written reports the names of potential designees, appropriate identifying information and relevant information regarding why the individual or entity may meet the designation criteria;

(g) To cooperate with the Kimberley Process Central African Republic Monitoring Team to support the resumption of exports of rough diamonds from the Central African Republic and report to the Committee if the resumption of trade is destabilizing the Central African Republic or benefiting armed groups.

Cooperation with other entities

85. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. The Panel also cooperates actively with Member States, including the Central African Republic, its neighbouring States and other member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. The Panel also cooperates with international, regional and subregional organizations, such as the African Union, the European Union and the Economic Community of Central African States, and with relevant operations in the field, such as the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and the African Union Regional Task Force. In addition, the Panel cooperates with INTERPOL.

86. The Department of Political Affairs is responsible for providing support to the Panel of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice to the Panel on safety and security issues.

Performance information

87. On 7 February 2017, pursuant to paragraph 23 (d) of resolution 2262 (2016), the Panel of Experts provided the Committee with a progress update comprising information received since the submission of its final report to the Security Council on 5 December 2016.

88. The Panel of Experts also provided its progress update pursuant to paragraph 28 (d) of Security Council resolution 2339 (2017) on 3 May 2017, with further updates provided thereafter.

Table 22
Performance information for 2017

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• In its first progress report, submitted to the Committee on 7 February 2017, the Panel of Experts provided an update on its investigations concerning the deteriorating security situation, various mediation initiatives and the violations of the travel ban by listed individuals • The Panel also provided updated information concerning the progress achieved in addressing capacity challenges relating to the adequate storage capacity and security of arms and ammunition seized or collected by MINUSCA • The Panel provided information to the Committee concerning the establishment of parallel administration systems by armed groups. These administrations, in accordance with the designation criteria contained in paragraph 17 (e) of resolution 2339 (2017), set up taxation systems that were directly for the benefit of or support of armed groups. In this connection, the Panel also continued its investigations of armed groups involved in controlling natural resources, the proceeds of which sustain these armed groups
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel provided the Committee with its final report (S/2016/1032), containing an analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in the Central African Republic, including recommendations on possible developments and adjustments to be considered. The Panel investigated thoroughly all aspects related to the Central African Republic sanctions regime, including information on the designation of individuals and entities violating the arms embargo, recruiting children, providing support to armed groups through the illicit exploitation of natural resources and committing acts that violate international human rights law, including acts of sexual violence

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Panel continued to inform and provide support to the Government of the Central African Republic on how to implement the sanctions regime, in particular the arms embargo and the asset freeze • The Panel also continued to maintain contacts with regional States and other relevant States in order to gather information and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed on the Central African Republic • As a result of the activities of the Panel, such as transmitting official correspondence and carrying out visits, the awareness of Member States and entities about the various aspects of the sanctions regimes, including the various exemption provisions, has increased

Planning assumptions for 2018

89. In 2018, the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic will continue to monitor the implementation of the relevant measures imposed by the Security Council in its resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014), as extended by resolution 2339 (2017). Subject to the security situation, it is expected to carry out extensive field work and on-site investigation of reported alleged violations, and to make recommendations thereon.

90. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 23.

Table 23
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the full implementation of the sanctions measures contained in Security Council resolution 2339 (2017) pertaining to the Central African Republic

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts	Target	12	11	15	15
		Estimate		11	11	15
		Actual			11	11
	(ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and States concerned and organizations to follow up on the report of the Panel of Experts	Target	10	11	7	7
		Estimate		10	11	7
		Actual			10	11

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (5)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2018	2017	2016	2015
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee	Target	16	9	20	20
		Estimate		16	9	20
		Actual			14	9
	(ii) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	2	2	2	2
		Estimate		2	2	2
		Actual			2	2

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (2)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (10)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2018	2017	2016	2015
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues	Target	55	34	25	25
		Estimate		55	34	25
		Actual			54	33
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to comply with the measures	Target	11	11	10	14
		Estimate		11	11	10
		Actual			9	11

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates on compliance with the sanctions measures (30)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (7)

External factors

91. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 24
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016-31 December 2017			*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2018*		*Variance analysis (2017-2018)*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditures*	*Estimated variance*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Approved budget (2017)*	*Increase (decrease)*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3) = (2)-(1)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7) = (4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	388.0	400.8	12.8	191.0	–	194.0	(3.0)
Operational costs	1 931.0	1 831.7	(99.3)	945.2	–	978.0	(32.8)
Total (net of staff assessment)	**2 319.0**	**2 232.5**	**(86.5)**	**1 136.2**	**–**	**1 172.0**	**(35.8)**

Table 25
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

92. The projected unencumbered balance for the biennium 2016-2017 is due mainly to a reduction in the travel undertaken by the experts outside the region in line with the focus of the Panel on investigative activities within the region, and less related staff travel to accompany the experts, as well as lower communications costs. This is offset slightly by higher actual common staff cost expenditures of the current incumbents of the international staff positions than budgeted.

93. The estimated requirements for 2018 would amount to $1,136,200 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for two positions (1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($191,000); expert fees ($490,300) and official travel ($304,100) of the five members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($42,500); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($108,300).

94. No change is proposed for 2018 to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic.

95. The variance between the 2018 requirements and the 2017 approved budget is due mainly to lower actual average fees of the experts as the composition of the Panel changes, lower official travel requirements and other operational costs based on the actual and projected expenditures for the biennium 2016-2017, and the application of a 5 per cent vacancy rate to the civilian personnel cost estimates (no vacancy rate was factored into the 2017 cost estimates).

Extrabudgetary resources

96. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2017, nor are any projected for 2018, for the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic.

G. Panel of Experts on Yemen

($2,164,200)

Background, mandate and objective

97. The Panel of Experts on Yemen was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2140 (2014), and expanded by its resolution 2216 (2015). The mandate of the Panel has been subsequently extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2342 (2017), until 28 March 2018.

98. The Panel of Experts, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also the finance expert) and four other experts, in the areas of armed groups, arms, international humanitarian law and regional matters. The Panel is mandated to oversee an asset freeze and a travel ban imposed on individuals or entities designated pursuant to resolutions 2140 (2014) for engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Yemen, and to provide information relevant to the potential designation of such individuals and entities. In its resolution 2216 (2015), the Council expanded the measures to include a targeted arms embargo on designated individuals or entities and added a fifth expert to the Panel. The Panel reports to the Security Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014). The Group is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with resolution 2342 (2017):

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in resolution 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015), including by providing the Committee at any time with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities that may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 17 and 18 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015), in particular, incidents of undermining the political transition;

(c) To provide a midterm update to the Committee by 28 July 2017, and a final report to the Security Council no later than 28 January 2018 after discussion with the Committee;

(d) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals who are subject to the measures imposed pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

(e) To cooperate with other relevant expert groups established by the Security Council, in particular the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities;

(f) To monitor implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015).

Cooperation with other entities

99. The Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States, including the Government of Yemen, and receives the cooperation and assistance of international, regional and subregional organizations, such as the Gulf Cooperation Council, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations country team in Yemen, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and INTERPOL. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate.

100. The Department of Political Affairs is responsible for providing administrative and substantive support to the Panel of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice to the Panel on safety and security issues. The Department of Field Support provides administrative support related to staff and operations in Sana'a, through the Kuwait Joint Support Office. The Sana'a Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen also provides operational support where available. The close protection team of the Office of the Special Envoy will

supplement the existing close protection officers of the Panel and vice versa. When both the Panel and the Special Envoy are in Yemen at the same time, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and other United Nations offices in the region will provide support through the provision of close protection security officers, on a cost-reimbursable basis.

Performance information

101. The Panel of Experts provided a midterm update to the Committee on 28 July 2017 pursuant to resolution 2342 (2017). It also submitted additional investigative reports to the Committee relevant to the potential designation of individuals or entities, as well as to other related issues pertaining to its mandate. The final report of the Panel of Experts is due to be submitted to the Security Council no later than 28 January 2018, as mandated by resolution 2342 (2017).

Table 26
Performance information for 2017

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts engaged in several trips to Europe, the Middle East and the Horn of Africa to pursue lines of investigation pursuant to its mandate. The Panel also travelled to countries where assets suspected of belonging to designated individuals were believed to be held • The Panel's midterm update to the Committee included information and analysis on acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen. The Panel also provided the Committee with case studies on matters related to the implementation of the sanctions regime, and new statements of case on individuals meeting the designation criteria
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel's midterm update to the Committee included information pertaining to the implementation of the sanctions measures • The Panel's midterm update to the Committee included information and analysis on acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen. The Panel also provided the Committee with case studies on matters related to the implementation of the sanctions regime, and new statements of case on individuals meeting the designation criteria
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Chair of the Committee engaged with stakeholders on the basis of information provided by the Panel • The Panel maintained contacts with many States within and outside the region in order to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures • Member States transmitted to the Committee reports on the implementation of the asset freeze, travel ban and targeted arms embargo

Planning assumptions for 2018

102. In 2018, the Panel of Experts on Yemen will monitor the implementation of the relevant measures specified by the Security Council in its resolutions 2140

(2014) and 2216 (2015) and continue to collect information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities. Subject to the security situation, it is expected that the Panel will conduct fieldwork and on-site investigation of acts that might meet the designation criteria.

103. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 27.

Table 27
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the full implementation of the sanctions measures contained in Security Council resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015) pertaining to Yemen

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts	Target	4	5	10	10
		Estimate		4	5	10
		Actual			4	4
	(ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and States and organizations concerned to follow up on the reports of the Panel of Experts	Target	6	5	2	7
		Estimate		6	5	7
		Actual			6	6

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (1)
- Updates to the Committee on the activities of the Panel (1)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (6)

Objective of the Organization: Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee	Target	15	5	5	5
		Estimate		5	5	5
		Actual			18	4
	(ii) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	2	2	2	2
		Estimate		2	2	2
		Actual			1	2
	(iii) Number of amendments to entries on the Committee's sanctions lists	Target	2			
		Estimate		2		
		Actual			2	

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (2)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (6)

Objective of the Organization: Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues	Target	23	28	32	32
		Estimate		23	27	32
		Actual			23	25
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to improve compliance	Target	9	14	14	14
		Estimate		9	12	14
		Actual			9	10

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (34)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (6)

External factors

104. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on Yemen, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 28
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016-31 December 2017			*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2018*		*Variance analysis (2017-2018)*	
Category of expenditure	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditures* (2)	*Estimated variance* (3)=(2)-(1)	*Total* (4)	*Non-recurrent* (5)	*Approved budget (2017)* (6)	*Increase (decrease)* (7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	1 729.5	1 643.7	(85.8)	923.8	–	840.5	83.3
Operational costs	3 927.3	2 339.8	(1 587.5)	1 240.4	–	1 844.9	(604.5)
Total (net of staff assessment)	**5 656.8**	**3 983.5**	**(1 673.3)**	**2 164.2**	**–**	**2 685.4**	**(521.2)**

Table 29
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	**6**	–	2	–	**8**
Proposed 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	**6**	–	2	–	**8**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**	–	–	–	**–**

105. The anticipated unencumbered balance for the biennium 2016-2017 is due mainly to the lower number of trips to Yemen for the experts and staff due to the security situation on the ground.

106. The estimated requirements for 2018 amount to $2,164,200 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for eight positions (1 P-3, 5 Field Service and 2 Local level) to provide substantive and logistical support to the members of the Panel ($923,800); expert fees ($552,000) and official travel ($240,400) of the five experts of the Panel of Experts on Yemen; official travel of staff ($140,000); and other operational and logistical support requirements such as communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and other supplies and services ($308,000).

107. No change is proposed for 2018 to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on Yemen.

108. The variance between the 2018 requirements and the 2017 approved budget is due mainly to a reduction in the planned travel of experts and staff to Yemen as a result of the security situation on the ground, as well as other operational costs based on the actual and projected expenditures for the biennium 2016-2017. This is offset in part by an increase in salaries and common staff costs based on the actual average step in grade and dependency status of the incumbents and expenditure trends, to which a 5 per cent vacancy rate was applied (no vacancy rate was factored into the 2017 cost estimates).

Extrabudgetary resources

109. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2017, nor are any projected for 2018, for the Panel of Experts on Yemen.

H. Panel of Experts on South Sudan

($1,360,900)

Background, mandate and objective

110. The Panel of Experts on South Sudan was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2206 (2015). The mandate of the Panel has been subsequently extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2353 (2017), until 30 June 2018.

111. The Panel of Experts, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also the armed groups expert) and four other experts, in the areas of regional issues, arms, humanitarian affairs and natural resources/finance. The Panel is mandated to oversee an asset freeze and a travel ban. The Panel reports to the Security Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2016). The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks originally set out in paragraph 12 of resolution 2290 (2016), in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 2353 (2017):

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in resolution 2290 (2016), including by providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities that may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the resolution;

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolution 2290 (2016), in particular incidents of non-compliance, with particular focus on the benchmarks outlined in paragraphs 15 and 16 of the resolution;

(c) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel and related military or other assistance, including through illicit trafficking networks, to individuals and entities undermining implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan or participating in acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable;

(d) To provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim report by 1 December 2017, a final report by 1 May 2018 and, except for the months when those reports are due, monthly updates;

(e) Also to provide to the Council a report within 120 days of the adoption of resolution 2352 (2017) providing analysis of the current security threats facing the Transitional Government of National Unity, and its needs to maintain law and order in South Sudan, as well as further analysis on the role of transfers of arms and related materiel coming into South Sudan since the formation of the Transitional Government, with respect to the implementation of the Agreement and threats to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and other United Nations and international humanitarian personnel;

(f) Assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by resolution 2353 (2017), including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing.

Cooperation with other entities

112. In carrying out its mandate, in addition to seeking the cooperation and assistance of Member States, the Panel of Experts on South Sudan seeks the cooperation and assistance of regional and economic organizations, such as the African Union and its Commission of Inquiry; relevant United Nations operations in the field, such as UNMISS; IGAD and its monitoring and verification mechanism; and other relevant sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels.

113. The Department of Political Affairs is responsible for providing support to the Panel of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice on safety and security issues.

Performance information

114. The Panel of Experts provided its first monthly report pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 2353 (2017) on 30 June 2017, with further updates provided thereafter. The final report of the Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2290 (2016) (S/2017/326) was published on 13 April 2017.

Table 30
Performance information for 2017

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel maintained a fairly constant presence in the country and the region, travelled to particular areas of interest for its mandate, and investigated thoroughly all aspects relating to the implementation of the asset freeze and the travel ban • The Panel provided the Committee with an analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in South Sudan, including a list of stakeholders involved in the Panel's activities of investigation

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with effective use of major indicators of achievement*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel assisted the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities designated pursuant to the criteria set out in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of resolution 2206 (2015)
	• The Panel provided the Committee with its final report (S/2017/326), containing an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in South Sudan, including recommendations on possible developments and adjustments to be considered
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Panel continued to inform and provide support to the Government of South Sudan on how to implement the sanctions regime
	• The Panel maintained contacts with States of the region and elsewhere in order to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed on South Sudan
	• The Panel dispatched letters to relevant entities and Member States informing them of the importance of complying with resolution 2206 (2015)

Planning assumptions for 2018

115. In 2018, the Panel of Experts on South Sudan will continue to monitor the implementation of the relevant measures specified by the Security Council in its resolutions 2206 (2015) and 2290 (2016). The Panel will continue to collect information on and monitor the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Council. The Panel will continue to conduct extensive fieldwork and on-site investigation of alleged violations and make recommendations thereon. Furthermore, the Panel is expected to submit an interim report and a final report and to continue providing monthly updates on its activities to the Council that would include specific recommendations.

116. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 31.

Table 31

Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the full implementation of the sanctions measures contained in Security Council resolutions 2206 (2015) and 2290 (2016) concerning South Sudan

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*	*Performance measures*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel	Target	3	30	6	6
		Estimate		3	30	6
		Actual			1	19

	(ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and concerned States and organizations to follow up on the report of the Panel	Target	2	3	6	3
		Estimate		2	6	3
		Actual			2	1

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (3)
- Updates to the Committee on the activities of the Panel (5)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel agreed by the Committee	Target	4	4	6	6
		Estimate		4	6	6
		Actual			2	1
	(ii) Number of recommendations made by the Panel incorporated into the resolutions of the Security Council	Target	1	1	1	1
		Estimate		1	1	1
		Actual			0	0

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (2)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (3)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues	Target	4	4	13	13
		Estimate		4	34	20
		Actual			2	20
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to comply with the measures	Target	2	11	9	9
		Estimate		2	9	9
		Actual			0	5

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (2)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (4)

External factors

117. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 32
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016-31 December 2017			Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2018		Variance analysis (2017-2018)	
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditures	Estimated variance	Total	Non-recurrent	Approved budget (2017)	Increase (decrease)
Category of expenditure	(1)	(2)	(3) = (2)-(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) = (4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	584.0	609.0	25.0	309.9	–	329.7	(19.8)
Operational costs	1 933.6	1 722.8	(210.8)	1 051.0	–	989.6	61.4
Total (net of staff assessment)	**2 517.6**	**2 331.8**	**(185.8)**	**1 360.9**	**–**	**1 319.3**	**41.6**

Table 33
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Sub-total	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2017	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	3
Proposed 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	3
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

118. The anticipated unencumbered balance for the biennium 2016-2017 is due mainly to the lower number of trips by the experts to South Sudan due to the security situation on the ground. This is offset in part by a higher ratio of common staff costs for the actual incumbents of the international staff positions than budgeted.

119. The estimated requirements for 2018 amount to $1,360,900 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for three positions (1 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($309,900); expert fees ($578,700) and official travel ($334,200) of the five members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($37,500); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($100,600).

120. No change is proposed for 2018 to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan.

121. The variance between the 2018 requirements and the 2017 approved budget is due mainly to higher average fees of the experts resulting from a change in their terms of reference requiring 10 years of experience instead of 7, offset in part by a reduction in operational costs based on the actual and projected expenditures for the biennium 2016-2017, and to the application of a 5 per cent vacancy rate to the civilian personnel cost estimates (no vacancy rate was factored into the 2017 cost estimates).

Extrabudgetary resources

122. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2017, nor are any projected for 2018, for the Panel of Experts on South Sudan.

I. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; and the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009)

($7,049,200)

Background, mandate and objective

123. The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team was established on 15 March 2004 by the Security Council in its resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; it was to be composed of eight experts and to report to the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee with a view to updating it on the evolving threat emanating from the sanctioned individuals and entities, make recommendations concerning more effective implementation of the sanctions and collect updated information on sanctioned individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida as well as on those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities designated on the sanctions list established under resolution 1988 (2011) as associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan. In 2011, the Committee was split into the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011), concerning those associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan. On 17 December 2015, in its resolution 2253 (2015), the Security Council expanded the mandate of the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee to include the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and decided that it would henceforth be known as the "Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities" and that the Al-Qaida sanctions list would henceforth be known as the "ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list". In paragraph 90 of the resolution, the Council called for the addition of up to two new experts on the Monitoring Team to increase its capacity and strengthen its ability to analyse ISIL financing, radicalization and recruitment and attack-planning activities. The mandate of the Monitoring Team was extended until December 2021 by paragraph 94 of resolution 2368 (2017).

124. The Secretary-General appoints a Coordinator among the experts selected as part of the New York-based Monitoring Team. The mandate of the Team, which is defined in the annex to resolution 2255 (2015) and annex I to resolution 2368 (2017), is to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To gather information on, and keep the Committees informed of, instances and common patterns of non-compliance with the measures imposed in the relevant resolutions, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance in capacity-building;

(b) To work closely with the designating States and other relevant States, and to provide recommendations to both Committees on action taken to respond to non-compliance;

(c) To hold special meetings on important thematic or regional topics and capacity challenges for Member States, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Financial Action Task Force, to identify and prioritize areas for the provision of technical assistance to enable more effective implementation by Member States;

(d) To assist the Committees in regularly reviewing names on the sanctions list with a view to developing the Committees' record of the facts and circumstances relating to a listing;

(e) To provide the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) with:

(i) A comprehensive, independent biannual report concerning the global threat posed by ISIL, Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including an assessment of the impact of resolution 2199 (2015) on ISIL and the Nusrah Front, the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining Al-Qaida, ISIL and all other associated groups and undertakings, and specific recommendations related to improved implementation of relevant sanctions measures, including those referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 2253 (2015), resolution 2178 (2014), resolution 2199 (2015) and possible new measures;

(ii) Its quarterly analysis of the global implementation of resolutions 2199 (2015) and 2178 (2014), including by gathering information and analysis relevant to potential sanctions designations by Member States or action that could be taken by the Committee;

(iii) Input, on a biannual basis, reflecting the gravity of the threat emanating from ISIL, including that of foreign terrorist fighters joining ISIL and associated groups and entities, and the sources of financing of these groups, including illicit trade in oil, antiquities and other natural resources, as well as the planning and facilitation of attacks, and reflecting the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering this threat, for inclusion in the draft of the report mandated by paragraph 101 of resolution 2368 (2017);

(f) To provide the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) with an annual comprehensive, independent report on implementation by Member States of the measures of resolution 2255 (2015), including specific recommendations for improved implementation of the measures and possible new measures as well as an update to its special report pursuant to resolution 2160 (2014), annex (p).

125. In paragraph 20 of its resolution 1904 (2009), the Security Council established the Office of the Ombudsperson to assist the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) when it considers requests from individuals and entities seeking removal from the list of sanctioned individuals and entities. The Council has renewed the mandate of the Office through the adoption of its resolutions 1989 (2011), 2083 (2012), 2253 (2015) and 2368 (2017).

126. The Office of the Ombudsperson provides an independent mechanism through which a listed person, group, undertaking or entity can seek delisting from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list. It works in an impartial manner, as it neither seeks nor receives instructions from any Government or any other entity. Where the Ombudsperson recommends the delisting of names, they are delisted unless the Committee decides by consensus to retain the listing or refers the matter to the Security Council for a decision.

127. The functions and tasks of the Ombudsperson are set out in paragraph 60 of resolution 2368 (2017) and annex II thereto, as enumerated below:

(a) To receive requests from individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking to be removed from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list in an independent and impartial manner, and neither to seek nor to receive instructions from any Government;

(b) To present to the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) observations and a recommendation on the delisting of those individuals, groups, undertakings or entities that have requested removal from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list through the Office of the Ombudsperson, either a recommendation to retain the listing or a recommendation that the Committee consider delisting.

128. In paragraph 90 of resolution 2253 (2015), the Security Council requested from the Secretariat additional administrative and analytical support resources to support the resulting increased activities of the Committee, including meeting support; the updating of the list database; the issuance and updating of INTERPOL Special Notices for listed names; the issuance of notes verbales to Member States and press releases; the preparation and dispatch of notification letters to relevant States; the upkeep of the Committees' websites; the drafting of tables of recommendations based on Monitoring Team reports; and the drafting of the Committees' position papers. Many of the related documents need to be translated into the official languages of the United Nations and uploaded to the Committees' websites, including the list entries and narrative summaries for individuals and entities listed on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list.

129. In paragraph 48 of the resolution, the Council directed the Secretariat, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team, to build and maintain the enhanced data model approved by the Committee, with a view to its completion by June 2017. The enhanced data model is a complex multi-year information technology development project being carried out in several phases: (a) planning and preparations for the establishment of the data model; (b) the creation and development of the data model; and (c) the testing of the data model, including a soft launch of the project to receive feedback from end users and training for personnel to maintain, repair and further enhance the new system. The implementation stage has been completed. The testing phase, as well as necessary adjustments to the system, will be completed by the end of September 2017, marking the completion of the English-language version of the project as presented to the Committee in 2011. The next stage of implementation, taking into account new requirements,[1] should be the internationalization of the system in order to operate and produce reports in all official languages of the United Nations and, subsequently, to build a user-friendly search engine.

Cooperation with other entities

130. The Monitoring Team continues to coordinate its work and share information with relevant partners within the United Nations system and with international organizations, including the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), UNSOM, UNSMIL, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), ICAO, WCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Counter-Terrorism

[1] See Security Council resolution 2161 (2014).

Implementation Task Force and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, and with other sanctions experts who support the Security Council, in particular as their work relates to areas such as Libya, Somalia and Yemen, where Al-Qaida and ISIL and their associates are active. The Team regularly exchanges information, undertakes joint visits to Member States and cooperates on outreach activities, including cooperation on advance passenger information systems in connection with the implementation of resolution 2178 (2014) addressing the threat of foreign terrorist fighters.

131. The Monitoring Team also continues to strengthen its cooperation with other relevant international, regional and non-governmental organizations, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, NATO, Combined Task Force 150, the African Union, the Financial Action Task Force and its regional bodies, the International Air Transport Association, the group of experts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. The work of the Committees and the Monitoring Team also continues to enjoy cooperative arrangements with INTERPOL, in particular through the issuance of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices. In addition, the Monitoring Team regularly convenes regional meetings with the intelligence and security agencies of Member States.

132. The Office of the Ombudsperson interacts with petitioners seeking delisting, the relevant States, the Monitoring Team and United Nations entities and offices, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; UNODC; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and the Office of Legal Affairs. The Ombudsperson also interacts with States or regional organizations in cases in which the sanctions measures of the Security Council have been challenged in courts of law.

Performance information

133. The Monitoring Team continued to actively promote and deepen understanding of the 1267/1989/2253 and 1988 sanctions regimes of the Security Council and to address non-compliance issues. In its most recent reports to the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) and the Committee pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) (see S/2016/210, S/2016/213, S/2016/629, S/2017/35, S/2017/409 and S/2017/573), it provided information on the latest trends with respect to activities carried out by ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and their affiliates, as well as the Taliban and those associated with the Taliban, in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan. It has also reported, as mandated by the Council, on the current trends in activities and threats posed by foreign terrorist fighters. In addition to previous reporting requirements set out in resolution 2199 (2015) and in paragraphs 35 and 36 of resolution 2253 (2015), the Council encouraged and called upon Member States to provide to the Committee reports on implementation and related challenges. In paragraph 17 (f) of its resolution 2347 (2017), the Council called upon Member States to report to the Monitoring Team seizures of cultural property. Pursuant to its mandate set out in annex I to resolution 2253 (2015), the Monitoring Team has analysed these reports and included its findings, including recommendations, in its comprehensive reports, quarterly briefings and inputs to reports of the Secretary-General, including specific analysis on unintended consequences of sanctions, as requested in paragraph 30 of resolution 2199 (2015).

134. The Monitoring Team has completed the narrative summaries of reasons for the listing of individuals and entities and presented amendments to existing list entries and narrative summaries. The Monitoring Team also supported the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) in their annual reviews of listed individuals and entities as mandated in paragraph 66 of resolution 2161 (2014) and paragraph 39 of resolution 2255 (2015).

135. The Monitoring Team has had a series of meetings with other sanctions panels and has coordinated with United Nations sanctions experts at events on efforts to address terrorism financing. In addition, the Monitoring Team cooperated with a range of United Nations agencies and international organizations, as indicated above. Finally, the Monitoring Team held a series of meetings with private sector stakeholders in the oil, gas and spare parts, antiquities and financial sectors.

136. In 2017, the Ombudsperson continued to carry out work relating to ongoing cases and received new delisting petitions. Each of these cases involved an information-gathering process that required interaction and follow-up with various States and independent research as well as dialogue with the petitioners.

137. In accordance with annex II to resolution 2368 (2017), each petition requires in-depth analysis of the information gathered and the preparation and presentation of a comprehensive report to the Committee.

138. The Office of the Ombudsperson has also continued its efforts to raise awareness about the Office and to make it accessible to potential petitioners and to the public generally. The Ombudsperson is continuing to develop policy documents to ensure transparency and consistency of approach. The Ombudsperson has continued discussions with several States regarding arrangements or agreements that would allow for the sharing of classified/confidential information with the Ombudsperson.

Table 34
Performance information for 2017

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Monitoring Team gathered information on the implementation of sanctions and on instances of non-compliance with the travel ban, arms embargo, asset freeze and related measures, and informed the Committees of its main findings and its measures to address them
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Monitoring Team has continued to provide advice and recommendations to the sanctions Committees on enhancing the sanctions regimes through its reports and written communications and through participation in the Committees' meetings. The Monitoring Team submitted an additional implementation report, as requested by the Security Council in paragraph 22 of resolution 2347 (2017). The Monitoring Team made numerous recommendations to the Committees, many of which were agreed upon by the Committees
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Monitoring Team continued its outreach and undertook more than 75 visits to meet with Member States and international and other organizations, as well as four regional meetings with Member States, as mandated by the Security Council

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
	• Numerous visited States indicated that they would enhance their implementation of the sanctions, for example, by adopting or upgrading legislation or enhancing the distribution of updated sanctions lists. The Monitoring Team encouraged States to request technical assistance to improve their capacity for compliance with the sanctions and, where applicable, shared related information with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre
(d) Improved fairness and transparency of the delisting process of the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee	• The Ombudsperson visited relevant States to conduct personal interviews with separate delisting petitioners
(e) Improved recourse by listed individuals and entities to an independent and impartial review of their listing	• The Office of the Ombudsperson received 6 new requests and submitted 11 comprehensive reports and presented 12 cases to the Committee
	• Also in accordance with the mandate, the Ombudsperson submitted two biannual reports to the Security Council on the activities of the Office of the Ombudsperson. The Office fulfilled other requirements, such as sending notification letters to newly listed persons and entities
	• The Ombudsperson delivered presentations at various international and regional forums and officials of relevance to the mandate of the Office

Planning assumptions for 2018

139. In 2018, the Monitoring Team will continue to develop its contacts with Member States, relevant organizations and other entities in order to provide the Council, through the Committees, with current information on the changing nature of the threat posed by ISIL, Al-Qaida, the Taliban and associated groups and individuals. The Monitoring Team will also continue to work to maximize the contributions of both sanctions regimes and Committees to the promotion of peace and stability, in particular in the States where UNAMA, UNAMI, MINUSMA, UNSMIL and UNSOM operate and in neighbouring countries.

140. The increase in the number of listed individuals and entities based on the listing proposals of Member States for the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) is projected to continue in 2018, resulting in a corresponding increase in the activity of the Committee and the Monitoring Team, in particular in relation to the annual reviews of listings and the collection of information needed to keep the list up to date, accurate and relevant as required by the Security Council in resolutions 2253 (2015) and 2368 (2017). Furthermore, the Council has assigned additional workload given the continuing development of the threat posed by ISIL, Al-Qaida and associated groups and individuals. It is expected that two new resolutions will be adopted in 2018 to update both the 1267/1989/2253 and 1988/2055 sanctions measures.

141. The sharp increase in the number of requests observed in previous years resulted from the expansion of the mandate of the Committee and the consequent increase in new listings after the adoption of resolution 2253 (2015). It is

anticipated that the Office of the Ombudsperson will receive six delisting requests in 2018.

142. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Monitoring Team and the Office of the Ombudsperson are set out in table 35.

Table 35
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To prevent terrorist activities perpetrated by individuals or entities belonging to or associated with ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida, and to prevent the Taliban and those associated with the Taliban from constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2018	2017	2016	2015
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of discussions at the Committees' meetings on instances of non-compliance with the sanctions regimes as reported by the Monitoring Team or a Member State	Target	18	20	7	7
		Estimate		18	20	7
		Actual			18	16
	(ii) Number of references in the Committees' documents or in Security Council resolutions of non-compliance with the sanctions regimes, including measures to address them	Target	33	35	4	4
		Estimate		33	35	4
		Actual			33	28

Outputs

- Country visit reports (35)
- Reports on the participation of the Monitoring Team in meetings of international organizations and other meetings (40)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2018	2017	2016	2015
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of findings and recommendations made by the Monitoring Team agreed upon by the Committees	Target	65	65	19	15
		Estimate		65	65	19
		Actual			58	35
	(ii) Number of new list entries and narrative summaries drafted by the Monitoring Team in support of listing submissions by Member States to the Committees	Target	45	60	–	–
		Estimate		45	45	–
		Actual			33	43
	(iii) Number of amendments approved by the Committees to entries on the sanctions lists	Target	220	220	70	70
		Estimate	220	220	200	70
		Actual			80	107

Outputs

- Recommendations to the Committees and to the Security Council on actions aimed at promoting or modifying the sanctions regime (65)
- Comprehensive reports to the Committees (3)
- Country visit reports (35)
- Reports on the participation of the Monitoring Team in meetings of international organizations and other meetings (40)
- Quarterly briefings pursuant to resolution 2253 (2015), to the Committee by the Monitoring Team on its analysis of the global implementation of resolutions 2199 (2015) and 2178 (2014) (4)

- Inputs by the Monitoring Team pursuant to resolution 2368 (2017) to the Secretary-General's updates on his strategic-level report (4)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities on compliance-related issues	Target	240	280	45	60
		Estimate		240	240	45
		Actual			211	156

Outputs

- Cooperation projects to broaden engagement with international, regional, subregional and other organizations on matters pertinent to the work of the relevant Committees (15)
- Reports and updated information on Member States' implementation of the sanctions and other related measures (30)
- Regional meetings for security and intelligence services on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and the implementation of the sanctions regime (3)
- Development of a data model approved by the Committee and directed by the Security Council in paragraph 48 of resolution 2253 (2015) (1)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(d) Improved fairness and transparency of the delisting process of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee	(i) Number of instances in which the Ombudsperson informed petitioners of the case against them	Target	10	–	–	–
		Estimate		16	–	–
		Actual			–	–
	(ii) Number of cases of listed individuals and entities under review by the Ombudsperson providing petitioners with the possibility of answering the case against them	Target	10	13	17	15
		Estimate		13	17	17
		Actual			17	13
	(iii) Number of annual review cases completed by the Committee	Target	100	210	–	
		Estimate		100	190	
		Actual			46	131

Outputs

- Communications from the Ombudsperson to States and relevant bodies seeking information on delisting petitions received and informing States of developments in each case (150)
- Reports from the Ombudsperson to the Security Council (2)
- Communications from the Ombudsperson to petitioners and listed persons and entities (100)
- Communications to and from the Committee to States pursuant to resolution 2253 (2015) (300)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2018	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(e) Improved recourse by listed individuals and entities to an independent and impartial review of their listing	(i) Number of delisting requests received by the Office of the Ombudsperson	Target	6	–	–	–
		Estimate		6	–	–
		Actual			12	–
	(ii) Number of comprehensive reports on delisting requests submitted to the Committee by the Ombudsperson	Target	10	13	13	13
		Estimate		11	13	13
		Actual			6	10

Outputs

- Presentations of comprehensive reports by the Ombudsperson to the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), (10) 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015)

External factors

143. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Team and the Ombudsperson, and provided that the gathering of relevant information and its analysis are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 36
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016-31 December 2017			*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2018*		*Variance analysis (2017-2018)*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditures*	*Estimated variance*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Approved budget (2017)*	*Increase (decrease)*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3) (2)-(1)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7) (4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	4 536.8	4 526.7	(10.1)	2 743.0	–	2 478.2	264.8
Operational costs	7 837.2	7 486.0	(351.2)	4 306.2	–	3 975.8	330.4
Total (net of staff assessment)	**12 374.0**	**12 012.7**	**(361.3)**	**7 049.2**	**–**	**6 454.0**	**595.2**

Table 37
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*		*National staff*				
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Sub-total***	*Field Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2017	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	12	–	9	21	–	–	–	21
Proposed 2018	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	12	–	9	21	–	–	–	21
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

144. The anticipated unencumbered balance for the biennium 2016-2017 is due mainly to lower requirements for official travel of the experts and staff, and to delays in the development of the enhanced data model.

145. The estimated requirements for 2018 amount to $7,049,200 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of 21 positions (1 P-5, 5 P-4, 6 P-3 and 9 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Monitoring Team, to the Committees and to the Office of the Ombudsperson ($2,743,600); expert fees ($2,145,200) and official travel ($580,100) of the 10 members of the Team and the Ombudsperson; official travel of staff ($183,100); and other operational and logistical support requirements such as the rental of premises, communications, information technology equipment, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($1,397,800).

146. No change is proposed for 2018 to the approved staffing structure of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.

147. The variance between the 2018 requirements and the 2017 approved budget is attributable mainly to the application of a 5 per cent vacancy rate to the civilian personnel cost estimates, compared with the 37 per cent average vacancy rate in 2017, for the nine newly approved positions (3 P-4, 3 P-3 and 3 General Service (Other level)), and to additional development resources needed for the enhanced data model to extend it to all six United Nations official languages. This is offset in part by reduced travel of experts and staff, based on actual trends.

Extrabudgetary resources

148. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2017, nor are any projected for 2018, for the Monitoring Team.

J. Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)

($2,034,300)

Background, mandate and objective

149. In its resolution 2231 (2015), the Security Council endorsed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on the Iranian nuclear issue agreed on 14 July 2015 by China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the countries members of the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the establishment of a Joint Commission composed of representatives from those countries.

150. By the same resolution, the Security Council decided to directly undertake tasks related to the implementation of the resolution, including those specified in annex B thereto. The Council also decided to review and decide on recommendations of the Joint Commission regarding proposals by States to participate in or permit nuclear-related activities with the Islamic Republic of Iran. In paragraph 18 of the resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to facilitate communications with Member States and between the Council and the Joint Commission through agreed practical arrangements.

151. The Secretary-General was also requested in the same resolution to report to the Council every six months on the implementation of the provisions contained in annex B thereto.

152. On 16 January 2016, the provisions of previous Security Council resolutions on the Iranian nuclear issue were terminated. States will henceforth comply with the specific restrictions established by resolution 2231 (2015), including on nuclear-, ballistic missile- and arms-related transfers. After 10 years, provided that the provisions of previous Council resolutions have not been reinstated, all the provisions of resolution 2231 (2015) will be terminated and the Council will have concluded its consideration of the Iranian nuclear issue.

153. The relevant note by the President of the Security Council (S/2016/44) also set forth practical arrangements and procedures for the Council to undertake the tasks related to the implementation of the resolution. These include:

(a) Monitoring the implementation of the resolution;

(b) Taking action, as appropriate, to improve the implementation by Member States of the resolution;

(c) Answering queries from Member States and international organizations regarding the implementation of the resolution;

(d) Responding appropriately to information regarding alleged actions inconsistent with the resolution;

(e) Undertaking outreach to promote proper implementation of the resolution;

(f) Reviewing and deciding on proposals from Member States as described in paragraphs 2 (i.e., the procurement channel functions referred to in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action), 4, 5 and 6 (b) of annex B to the resolution;

(g) Granting exemptions to the restrictions, as specified in the resolution.

154. To facilitate its work under resolution 2231 (2015), the Security Council will select on an annual basis one of its members to act as a Facilitator for the functions specified in the note by the President. In particular, the Facilitator will correspond with Member States on behalf of the Council, undertake outreach activities to promote proper implementation of the resolution, organize and chair informal meetings of the Council, and brief the Council every six months. Under normal circumstances, Council members will convene at the expert level to undertake the functions specified in the note.

155. In the note by its President, the Council also requested that the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political Affairs act as a "point of contact" in the Secretariat and support the work of the Council and its Facilitator. The Division has been requested to:

(a) Assist the Facilitator in the organization and staffing of informal meetings of the Council related to the implementation of the resolution;

(b) Manage all incoming and outgoing communications related to implementation of the resolution and assist the Facilitator in corresponding with Member States on behalf of the Council;

(c) Draft correspondence, speaking notes and briefings of the Facilitator related to the implementation of the resolution;

(d) Maintain and archive all information and documents relating to the work of the Council on the implementation of the resolution;

(e) Maintain and promote publicly available information from the Council on the restrictions, including through the Council website and through outreach activities;

(f) Provide administrative support for the review by the Council of the Joint Commission recommendations, as follows:

(i) Receive proposals from Member States seeking to engage in nuclear-related activities/transfers;

(ii) Respond to queries from Member States about the procedures for the submission of a proposal to the Council and the process for review;

(iii) Circulate immediately to the Joint Commission Coordinator and the members of the Council incoming proposals, transmit incoming recommendations from the Joint Commission to the members of the Council, and transmit final decisions of the Council to the relevant Member States;

(iv) Receive any other communications from the Joint Commission and transmit them to the members of the Council, and transmit any relevant communications from the Council to the Joint Commission;

(g) Perform any other task, upon request from the Council, to support the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015).

Cooperation with other entities

156. In addition to seeking the cooperation and assistance of Member States, the Division is expected to cooperate closely with the Joint Commission established in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and its Procurement Working Group, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant United Nations agencies, international organizations and entities.

157. The tasks undertaken by the Division in relation to the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) is supported by the Executive Office of the Department of Political Affairs for personnel, financial and budgetary management, the processing of travel requests and other administrative activities.

Performance information

158. The Security Council Affairs Division supported informal meetings of the Council at the expert level, as well as an open briefing of the Facilitator to inform Member States about the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015).

159. The Division maintained the practical arrangements required by the procurement channel, in close consultation with the Facilitator and the Coordinator of the Procurement Working Group of the Joint Commission; processed proposals for nuclear-related transfers activities; and responded to numerous queries about the procedures for the submission of proposals and the review process. The Division also assisted the Council in monitoring the implementation of the resolution, including by preparing briefings on alleged actions inconsistent with the resolution. In addition, the Division actively promoted available information on the resolution through the Council's website.

Table 38
Performance information for 2017

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved organization and procedural aspects of meetings, enhanced technical Secretariat support to the work of the Security Council on resolution 2231 (2015)	• The Division supported four informal meetings of the Council at the expert level on issues related to the implementation of the resolution, including a meeting with the Coordinator of the Procurement Working Group • The Division provided timely substantive and procedural inputs to the Facilitator, as appropriate, when corresponding with Member States on behalf of the Council
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to review and decide on recommendations from the Joint Commission regarding proposals for nuclear-related transfers activities	• The Division enhanced the required practical arrangements to facilitate communication with Member States and between the Council and the Joint Commission in relation to the procurement channel • The Division processed all submitted proposals in accordance with the procedures and timelines defined in the resolution, with due regard given to the security and confidentiality of information

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(c) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to implement resolution 2231 (2015)	• The Division assisted the Council in monitoring the implementation of the resolution, including by preparing briefings for its members on alleged actions inconsistent with the resolution and other implementation issues
	• The second (S/2016/1136) and third (S/2017/515) biannual reports of the Secretary-General, considered by the Council in January and June 2017, respectively, provided comprehensive and factual analysis of the implementation of the provisions of annex B to the resolution and recommendations to the Council and Member States
(d) Improved awareness by States on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015)	• The Division provided assistance to the Facilitator in holding an open briefing to inform Member States about the implementation of the resolution
	• The Division increased its outreach activities in New York and abroad to promote understanding of the resolution, including the procurement channel process
	• The dedicated website on the resolution (www.un.org/en/sc/2231/) has been regularly updated by the Division in all six official languages to promote available information on the implementation of the resolution
(e) Improved compliance by States with resolution 2231 (2015)	• The Division monitored the implementation of annex B to the resolution and took follow-up actions with the States concerned with a view to obtaining all necessary information on possible inconsistent actions
	• The Division undertook the physical examination of items determined to have been transferred contrary to the provisions of the resolution and requested further information from relevant Member States with a view to independently ascertaining the origin of the shipments
	• The work of the Division helped to raise the awareness of Member States about the provisions of annex B to the resolution

Planning assumptions for 2018

160. In 2018, the Security Council Affairs Division will continue servicing the Council and its Facilitator in a manner comparable to that in which a subsidiary organ is serviced, in particular by staffing informal meetings, managing all incoming and outgoing communications and drafting the correspondence, speaking notes and briefings of the Facilitator. The Division will also process an increasing number of proposals for nuclear-related transfers/activities submitted by Member States to the Council for its approval. It is expected that proposals will be submitted in any of the six official languages and therefore may require translation before transmission to the Joint Commission, whose working language is English. The processing of each proposal through the procurement channel could entail up to 20 official incoming and outgoing communications. The processing of all proposals will require systematic tracking arrangements and close liaison with the Procurement Working Group. The Division will also continue to assist the Council in monitoring the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) and present relevant findings and recommendations in the biannual reports of the Secretary-General.

Lastly, the Division will support outreach activities of the Facilitator and will continue to assist the Facilitator in answering queries from Member States. In addition, the Division will assist the Council in the development and publication of relevant guidance and maintain the dedicated website on the resolution.

161. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the mission are set out in table 39.

Table 39
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the full implementation of resolution 2231 (2015)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*		
			2018	*2017*	*2016*
(a) Improved organization and procedural aspects of meetings; enhanced technical Secretariat support to the work of the Security Council on resolution 2231 (2015)	(i) Degree of satisfaction expressed by the Facilitator on behalf of the Security Council with the technical, procedural and administrative support provided by the Security Council Affairs Division	Target	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
		Estimate		100 per cent	100 per cent
		Actual			100 per cent

Outputs

- Reports of the Security Council Facilitator on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (2)
- Number of expert-level meetings of the Security Council on issues related to the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (7)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*		
			2018	*2017*	*2016*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to review and decide on recommendations from the Joint Commission regarding proposals for nuclear-related transfers/activities	(i) Degree of satisfaction expressed by members of the Security Council with the services provided by the Division in processing the nuclear-related proposals in a timely and efficient manner	Target	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
		Estimate		100 per cent	100 per cent
		Actual			100 per cent
	(ii) Percentage of proposals submitted by States on nuclear-related transfers/activities tracked	Target	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
		Estimate		100 per cent	100 per cent
		Actual			100 per cent

Outputs

- Number of proposals from Member States for nuclear-related transfers/activities processed (200)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*		
			2018	*2017*	*2016*
(c) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to implement resolution 2231 (2015)	(i) Number of findings and recommendations by the Secretary-General agreed upon by the Security Council	Target	15	12	6
		Estimate		12	6
		Actual			5

Outputs

- Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (2)
- Briefings on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (10)
- Findings and recommendations to the Security Council to improve the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (20)

Expected accomplishment	Indicators of achievement		Performance measures 2018	2017	2016
(d) Improved awareness by States on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015)	(i) Number of pages viewed on the dedicated resolution website	Target	100 000	100 000	50 000
		Estimate		120 000	75 000
		Actual			136 000

Outputs

- Updates of the website in all official languages (48)
- Open briefing to Member States on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (1)
- Number of outreach events attended, supported and/or organized to promote understanding and implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (10)

Expected accomplishment	Indicators of achievement		Performance measures 2018	2017	2016
(e) Improved compliance by States with resolution 2231 (2015)	(i) Number of communications from States on compliance-related issues	Target	30	20	20
		Estimate		25	20
		Actual			22
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to improve the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015)	Target	10	20	20
		Estimate		10	20
		Actual			17

Outputs

- Guidance documents issued and/or published by the Council on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (5)
- Communications to States and other entities providing advice on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (10)

External factors

162. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply fully with the provisions of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015).

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 40

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016-31 December 2017			Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2018		Variance analysis (2017-2018)	
Category of expenditure	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditures (2)	Estimated variance (3)=(2)-(1)	Total (4)	Non-recurrent (5)	Approved budget (2017) (6)	Increase (decrease) (7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	1 883.4	686.1	(1 197.3)	1 683.8		1 229.2	454.6
Operational costs	742.8	619.9	(122.9)	350.5		361.8	(11.3)
Total (net of staff assessment)	**2 626.2**	**1 306.0**	**(1 320.2)**	**2 034.3**		**1 591.0**	**443.3**

Table 41
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2017	–	–	–	–	1	5	2	–	**8**	–	3	**11**	–	–	–	**11**
Proposed 2018	–	–	–	–	1	5	2	–	**8**	–	3	**11**	–	–	–	**11**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

163. The anticipated unencumbered balance for the biennium 2016-2017 is attributable mainly to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 88 per cent for the Professional positions and 67 per cent for the General Service positions in 2016 compared the 40 per cent and 50 per cent budgeted, respectively, as well as to lower overall operational costs.

164. The estimated requirements for 2018 amount to $2,034,300 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of 11 positions (1 P-5, 5 P-4, 2 P-3 and 3 General Service (Other level)) ($1,683,800); official travel of staff, including travel of representatives ($107,200); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, communications, information technology equipment, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($243,300).

165. No change is proposed for 2018 to the approved staffing structure for the implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015).

166. The variance between the 2018 requirements and the 2017 approved budget is attributable mainly to the 5 per cent vacancy rate applied in 2018, compared with the 30 per cent vacancy rate for the positions approved in 2017.

K. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction

($2,790,600)

Background, mandate and objective

167. By its resolution 1540 (2004), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that all States should refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. In addition, all States, in accordance with their national procedures, were requested to adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws that prohibit any non-State actor from engaging in such activities, in particular for terrorist purposes, and to take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials.

168. The Security Council established a Committee, consisting of all members of the Council, to report to it on the implementation of the resolution. In accordance with resolution 1540 (2004), the Committee was provided with the assistance of

experts. The Council extended the mandate of the Committee in 2006 by its resolution 1673 (2006) and in 2008 by its resolution 1810 (2008).

169. By its resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council extended the mandate of the Committee until 25 April 2021. In paragraph 5 (a) of the resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Committee, a group of up to eight experts, acting under the direction and purview of the Committee, composed of individuals with the appropriate experience and knowledge to provide the Committee with expertise, to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate. By its resolution 2055 (2012), the Council requested the Secretary-General to increase the size of the group of experts to up to nine experts. The group of experts provides support to the Committee on a day-to-day basis. Their tasks include the preparation of the Committee's matrix (a tool for recording data on the status of implementation of the resolution); providing advice to Member States on all areas relevant for resolution 1540 (2004) (including on assistance matters, by matching requests and offers of assistance); raising awareness of the resolution (for example, through participation in outreach events); drafting papers for the Committee and its working groups; supplying, as requested, technical advice; and supporting the Committee in identifying effective practices.

170. In resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council endorsed the existing administrative and logistical support provided to the Committee by the Office for Disarmament Affairs and called upon the Secretariat to provide and maintain sufficient expertise to support activities of the Committee. The Council also encouraged States that are able to do so to provide resources to the Office for Disarmament Affairs to assist States in implementing their obligations in respect of resolution 1540 (2004).

171. In its resolution 2325 (2016), adopted in December 2016 after the submission of the final document (S/2016/1127, annex) on the comprehensive review by the Committee of the status of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), the Security Council endorsed the review and decided that the Committee should continue to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation by all States of resolution 1540 (2004). Those efforts include the compilation and general examination of information on the status of States' implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), in addition to States' efforts aimed at outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation. In resolution 2325 (2016), the Council also noted the need for more attention to be focused on enforcement measures; measures relating to biological, chemical and nuclear weapons; proliferation finance measures; accounting for and securing related materials; and national export and trans-shipment controls.

172. The Office for Disarmament Affairs supports the activities of the Committee and its group of experts relating to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). The Office supports these activities through the organization of regional and subregional workshops on the implementation of the resolution and through country-specific missions and activities; by strengthening the cooperation between international, regional and subregional bodies through the organization of working meetings on cooperation in promoting the implementation of the resolution and by promoting their participation at these events; and by facilitating effective partnerships with civil society and the private sector through the organization of outreach events and other interactions with these stakeholders. The Office also provides administrative support and maintains the official website of the Committee that is overseen by the experts under the direction of the Committee with the aim of enhancing transparency in the work of the Committee and providing wider public access to information on its activities.

Cooperation with other entities

173. The Committee, its group of experts and the Office for Disarmament Affairs cooperate closely with international, regional and subregional organizations and other intergovernmental institutions and arrangements with relevant non-proliferation expertise.

174. Regional and subregional organizations have played a proactive and supporting role in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). They provide valuable insights into the common needs and priorities of their Member States and help to deliver assistance. The Committee and its experts promote the establishment of regional coordinators and points of contact within these organizations and support their activities relating to the implementation of the resolution, including through support for and participation in conferences and country-specific activities.

175. The Committee and its experts cooperate with the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011); and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, as well as their experts. The three Committees have continued to provide joint briefings to the Council, outlining the areas of continued cooperation and coordination, and conducted joint activities and visits to Member States.

Performance information

176. The Committee, its experts and the Office for Disarmament Affairs continue their efforts to advance the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), guided by its programme of work. The Committee has made progress in enhancing its engagement with Member States, guided by the established principles of transparency, equal treatment, cooperation and consistency in its approach. Progress has been recorded by the Committee on the implementation of the resolution by States, and considerable progress has been made in enhancing the transparency of the work and achievements of the Committee. The Committee also acknowledged further progress made in fostering cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations and other entities and in developing a working relationship with non-governmental organizations and other civil society entities to facilitate the implementation of the resolution by States.

Table 42
Performance information for 2017

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Fuller implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	• National reporting remains the main source of information for the Security Council's examination of the implementation of the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) and the main indication of States' implementation measures. With 177 Member States reporting, the Committee has a reporting record of 91 per cent. During the reporting period, 1 more State submitted its first national report; 11 States provided additional information, described effective practices or provided comments and updates on their revised matrices, including on measures related to prohibiting non-State actors from using nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, and strengthened controls to prevent the illicit trafficking of such weapons and related materials; and 8 States provided information on their

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
	national points of contact, bringing the total number of designated national points of contact to 97
	• The Committee matrices represent a valuable tool for the general examination of information on the status of implementation by States of resolution 1540 (2004). The Committee, with the assistance of its experts, continued to update the matrices on the basis of information provided by States
(b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement resolution 1540 (2004)	• The Committee continued to strengthen its role in facilitating assistance for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Relevant developments during the reporting period focused on processing assistance requests and facilitating "matchmaking" between assistance requests and offers. The consolidated list of States and international and regional organizations requesting assistance has been updated by the group of experts on a continuous basis and made available on the Committee's website
	• During the reporting period, the Committee and its experts carried out visits to Guatemala, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan
	• States are encouraged to prepare, on a voluntary basis, national implementation action plans, mapping out their priorities and plans for implementing the key provisions of resolution 1540 (2004). During the reporting period, the Committee and its experts, with the support of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, worked bilaterally with a number of Member States to facilitate the preparation or updating of national implementation action plans. Five Member States submitted their plans; more are being prepared
	• During the reporting period, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, in close cooperation with the Committee and its experts, organized and supported four regional activities, which were attended by members of the Committee and its experts
	• In resolution 1977 (2011), the Council encouraged the Committee to draw on relevant expertise, including civil society and the private sector. During the reporting period, the Office for Disarmament Affairs co-organized a number of events to reach out to these stakeholders, to which Committee members and the experts contributed
	• The Committee, assisted by its experts and the Office for Disarmament Affairs, continued its efforts to develop a compilation of effective practices in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 1977 (2011)
(c) Improved interaction with and among Member States, including by enhancing synergies of relevant United Nations system entities and cooperation with other international organizations	• The reporting period was marked by an increase in practical cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations and other United Nations entities, such as nominations of additional points of contact
	• The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) continued its cooperation with the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)

Planning assumptions for 2018

177. On the basis of the provisions of resolutions 1977 (2011) and 2325 (2016), it is expected that the activities of the Committee will continue to enhance the implementation of the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) by Member States, in particular through country-specific activities, the facilitation of assistance and enhanced cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations.

178. The Committee bases its work on an annual programme of work (S/2017/126, annex), focusing its attention on five main areas: (a) monitoring and national implementation; (b) assistance; (c) cooperation with international organizations and other relevant United Nations bodies; (d) transparency and media outreach; and (e) administration and resources. The Committee will continue to be guided by the principles of transparency, equal treatment, cooperation and consistency in its approach. In order to implement its programme of work more efficiently, the Committee will continue to operate a system of four working groups, open to all members of the Committee.

179. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the support to the Committee are set out in table 43.

Table 43
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To prevent non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Fuller implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	(i) Number of States adopting additional measures to implement key requirements of resolution 1540 (2004)	Target	25	30	30	30
		Estimate		30	30	30
		Actual			30	30
	(ii) Number of country examination sheets (reviewed matrices)	Target	193	193	193	193
		Estimate		193	193	193
		Actual			193	193

Outputs

- Reports of the Chair of the Committee to the Security Council (4)
- Reports on international, regional and national conferences (70)
- Substantive servicing of meetings of the Committee and its working groups (12)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement resolution 1540 (2004)	(i) Number of identified best practices, experiences shared and lessons learned	Target	90	115	130	130
		Estimate		90	130	130
		Actual			130	130

Outputs

- Updated technical assistance database containing requests for assistance (1)
- Matchmaking facilitation of technical assistance in response to requests (15)
- Country-specific missions (5)

- Compilation of effective practices, templates and guidance (1)
- Regional capacity-building workshops and other outreach events organized or supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs (3)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2018	2017	2016	2015
(c) Improved interaction with and among Member States, including by enhancing synergies of relevant United Nations system entities and cooperation with international organizations	(i) Number of outreach events	Target	50	75	75	75
		Estimate		50	75	75
		Actual			75	75
	(ii) Number of joint activities of the three Security Council Committees (established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015), resolution 1373 (2001) and resolution 1540 (2004))	Target	5	10	25	25
		Estimate		4	10	10
		Actual			4	10
	(iii) Number of activities involving international organizations and other entities in promoting the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	Target	50	50	75	75
		Estimate		50	75	75
		Actual			56	75

Outputs

- Presentations at events organized by international and regional organizations dealing with issues related to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and presentations at workshops and other outreach events organized or supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs (50)

External factors

180. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that Member States continue to implement the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) and, in particular, respond to specific requirements of resolution 1977 (2011).

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 44
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016-31 December 2017			*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2018*		*Variance analysis (2017-2018)*	
Category of expenditure	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditures* (2)	*Estimated variance* (3)=(2)-(1)	*Total* (4)	*Non-recurrent* (5)	*Approved budget (2017)* (6)	*Increase (decrease)* (7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	1 545.0	1 545.5	0.5	758.3		757.4	0.9
Operational costs	4 458.8	4 458.8		2 032.3		2 118.3	(86.0)
Total (net of staff assessment)	**6 003.8**	**6 004.3**	**0.5**	**2 790.6**		**2 875.7**	**(85.1)**

Table 45
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*		*National staff*				
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2017	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	**3**	–	2	**5**	–	–	–	**5**
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	**3**	–	2	**5**	–	–	–	**5**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

181. The estimated requirements for supporting the Committee in 2018 amount to $2,790,600 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of five positions (1 P-5, 2 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the Committee ($758,300); expert fees ($1,650,600) and official travel of the nine experts ($53,100); official travel of the members of the Committee and staff ($75,700); and other requirements, such as the rental of premises ($163,000), communications ($11,900) and information technology equipment and maintenance ($78,000).

182. No change is proposed for 2018 to the approved staffing structure.

183. The variance between the 2018 requirements and the 2017 appropriation is due mainly to a planned reduction in travel, with videoconferencing taken into consideration whenever possible. While the Committee's oversight responsibilities will be taken into account, particularly in the context of the increased demands arising from resolution 2325 (2016), every effort will be made to ensure that only travel will be undertaken that is likely to achieve enhanced implementation by Member States of their obligations.

Extrabudgetary resources

184. In its resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council urged the Committee to encourage and take full advantage of voluntary financial contributions to assist States in identifying and addressing their needs for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). In its resolution 2325 (2016), the Council again encouraged States to contribute funds, on a voluntary basis, to finance projects and activities to assist States in implementing their obligations under resolution 1540 (2004), including for implementing projects in response to assistance requests submitted directly by States to the Committee. Most of the support from the Office for Disarmament Affairs for substantive activities of the Committee, including workshops, implementation and the facilitation of assistance, are funded from extrabudgetary resources. The voluntary contributions and grants to the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities used to support the activities relating to resolution 1540 (2004) currently amount to approximately $1.8 million.

185. In 2017, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $1.8 million are being used to support the Committee's country visits, including to facilitate the preparation of national action plans and related country-specific activities; to facilitate Member States' participation in events related to resolution 1540 (2004); to promote the coordination of activities related to the resolution carried out by international and regional organizations; to enhance cooperation with civil society and the private sector; and to continue to provide support for the publication *1540 Compass*.

186. In 2018, extrabudgetary funds in the amount of $1.8 million are again projected to be used to organize or support a number of activities relating to resolution 1540 (2004), including country visits; the facilitation of Member States' participation in events relating to the resolution, including regional workshops; the preparation of national action plans and related country-specific activities; the facilitation of national capacity-building in implementing specific requirements of the resolution; regional industry outreach meetings; and the training of national points of contact.

L. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

($10,016,000)

Background, mandate and objective

187. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate was established by Security Council resolution 1535 (2004) to assist the Counter-Terrorism Committee in its work of monitoring, facilitating and promoting the implementation of Council resolution 1373 (2001) and subsequent counter-terrorism resolutions, including 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014), 2322 (2016) and 2354 (2017). By its resolution 2129 (2013), the Council extended the mandate of the Executive Directorate until 31 December 2017.

188. In resolution 1373 (2001), the Security Council requested Member States to increase measures to enhance their legal, institutional and operational capacities to counter terrorist activities, including measures to criminalize the financing of terrorism, freeze without delay any funds related to persons involved in acts of terrorism, deny all forms of financial support for terrorist groups; suppress the provision of safe haven, sustenance or support for terrorists; share information with other Governments on any groups planning terrorist acts; cooperate with other Governments in the investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and prosecution of those involved in such acts; and criminalize active and passive assistance for terrorism in domestic law and bring violators to justice.

189. In its resolution 1624 (2005), the Security Council called on Member States to prohibit by law and prevent incitement to commit acts of terrorism and to deny safe haven to anyone with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct. In the resolution, the Council also called on States to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations and to counter incitement motivated by extremism and intolerance.

190. In subsequent resolutions, the Security Council further expanded the mandate of the Executive Directorate, assigning it additional tasks, including advising Member States on the development of comprehensive and integrated national counter-terrorism strategies and implementing mechanisms, and undertaking analysis to identify emerging issues, trends and developments (resolution 2129 (2013)); identifying gaps in Member States' implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) that may hinder States' abilities to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, as well as good practices to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, and facilitating necessary technical assistance (resolution 2178 (2014)); integrating gender as a cross-cutting issue throughout its activities, including within country-specific assessments and reports, and recommendations made to Member States (resolution 2242 (2015)); providing analysis, in close collaboration with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, as well as other relevant United Nations actors, for the strategic-level report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed to international peace and security by ISIL (Da'esh), reflecting the range of

United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering this threat and providing updates every four months thereafter (resolution 2253 (2015)); including in its dialogue with international, regional and subregional organizations and Member States their efforts to promote international law enforcement and judicial cooperation in counter-terrorism matters, facilitating international cooperation, providing analysis on capacity gaps, identifying gaps or trends in current international cooperation among Member States, and identifying and raising awareness on good practices on international judicial and law enforcement cooperation in counter-terrorism matters (resolution 2322 (2016)); examining Member States' efforts to protect critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks as relevant to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) with the aim of identifying good practices, gaps and vulnerabilities in this field (resolution 2341 (2017)); and assessing Member States' efforts to counter terrorist narratives, identifying and compiling good practices, contributing to the development of models for effectively countering terrorist narratives, and making recommendations to Member States regarding capacity-building to enhance their efforts in the field of counter-terrorist narratives (resolution 2354 (2017)).

191. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/288, also assigned a number of tasks to the Executive Directorate, including: (a) assisting relevant regional and subregional organizations in strengthening their counter-terrorism mechanisms; (b) facilitating the adoption of legislation and administrative measures to combat terrorism; (c) identifying counter-terrorism good practices, together with relevant international organizations; and (d) facilitating technical assistance.

192. Country visits are an important tool of the Committee and the Executive Directorate in their direct interaction and engagement with Member States aimed at assessing States' compliance with the requirements of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 1963 (2010), 2129 (2013), 2178 (2014), 2220 (2015), 2242 (2015), 2309 (2016), 2322 (2016), 2331 (2016), 2341 (2017) and 2354 (2017), as well as discussing terrorism trends and challenges and national counter-terrorism efforts, strengths and weaknesses, good practices and technical assistance needs.

Cooperation with other United Nations bodies, organizations and entities

193. The Committee and the Executive Directorate continue to partner with relevant United Nations entities and international, regional and subregional organizations in working with Member States, and continue to engage with a number of non-governmental actors in promoting the effective implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 1963 (2010), 2129 (2013), 2178 (2014), 2185 (2014), 2195 (2014), 2220 (2015), 2242 (2015), 2253 (2015), 2309 (2016), 2322 (2016), 2331 (2016), 2341 (2017) and 2354 (2017). The Executive Directorate continues to participate in the activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum and its various regional and thematic groups in identifying and promoting good practices in combating terrorism and countering violent extremism.

194. Within the United Nations system, the Executive Directorate continues to consult and interact with the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and resident coordinators of the United Nations Development Programme within the framework of country visits, with the experts of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) and the expert group of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004); with the Special Envoys of the Secretary-General on Africa, West Africa and the Sahel region; and with UNAMI, UNAMA and other partners, on issues of common concern and thematic issues considered by the Committee.

The Executive Directorate also continues to work closely with the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC, United Nations specialized agencies, INTERPOL, WCO and OSCE and, as a core member of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, with various Task Force entities and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre on the facilitation of technical assistance aimed at strengthening Member States' counter-terrorism capacities.

Performance information

195. During the first half of 2017, the Executive Directorate, acting on the Committee's behalf, carried out country assessment missions to 13 States (bringing the total number of States visited since 2005 to 129), with seven more visits to be completed by the end of the year, with a view to discussing progress, shortfalls and technical assistance needs or strengths and good practices. The majority of the recommendations made as a result of the visits concerned strengthening Member States' criminal-justice capacities, including with respect to the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters; harmonizing terrorism offences with the international counter-terrorism instruments; strengthening international cooperation; countering terrorist financing; strengthening border controls; countering incitement to commit terrorist acts; creating national strategies for countering violent extremism; and strengthening respect for international human rights obligations and the rule of law.

196. The updated versions of the global surveys of the implementation by Member States of resolution 1373 (2001) (S/2016/49, annex) and resolution 1624 (2005) (S/2016/50, annex), issued by the Executive Directorate in 2016 pursuant to resolution 2129 (2013), served as reference tools not only for the current global counter-terrorism landscape, but also to enable technical assistance providers and implementing agencies to design, programme and offer technical assistance and share good practices with States and regions in need.

197. The Executive Directorate, pursuant to resolution 2253 (2015), continued to prepare the series of reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of Da'esh, which analysed the various aspects of the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, including shortfalls to be addressed by Member States and issues related to the financing of ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated parties.

198. The Executive Directorate, pursuant to the statement by the President of the Security Council of 11 May 2016 (S/PRST/2016/6), supported the Committee in submitting to the Council a document containing a proposal for a comprehensive international framework to counter terrorist narratives (S/2017/375).

199. The Executive Directorate also assisted the Committee in conducting, in July 2017, a series of open meetings and briefings to Member States and international and regional organizations covering the thematic issues of the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, denying safe havens, the trafficking of small arms, international judicial and law enforcement cooperation on counter-terrorism matters, and aviation security.

200. In 2017, the use of information and communications technology (ICT) by terrorists continues to be one of the focuses of the work of the Executive Directorate, with the key objectives of enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials to counter the use by terrorists of ICT and developing a dialogue between Member States and the private sector to counter the use by terrorists of ICT resources. A series of activities have been undertaken with donor States and with social media providers.

201. The Executive Directorate continued to provide assistance to the Committee and its subcommittees in taking stock of the implementation efforts of Member

States, including through the overview of implementation assessment and the detailed implementation survey.

202. The Executive Directorate continued to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance to enhance States' capacity to implement resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014). In particular, the Executive Directorate assisted the Committee in organizing several informal meetings with the donor community and implementing agencies on the technical assistance follow-ups for Afghanistan, Iraq and Sri Lanka.

203. In accordance with resolution 2129 (2013) the Executive Directorate continued to develop the global research network that serves to strengthen its capacity to identify new trends and developments related to terrorism, the latest being the protection of critical infrastructure and the role of women in terrorism and counter-terrorism, as well as rehabilitation as an alternative to prosecution.

204. The Executive Directorate continued its work on updating the technical guide designed to assist Member States in the effective implementation of all relevant resolutions on counter-terrorism.

205. Within the framework of the Committee's country visits, the Executive Directorate also continued to engage with States on their efforts to implement the provisions of resolutions 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014) on the prohibition of incitement to terrorism and the promotion of dialogue among civilizations, as well as on countering violent extremism.

Table 46
Performance information for 2017

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with actions on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved capacity of Member States to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014)	• The country assessment visits (21) conducted by the Executive Directorate on the Committee's behalf continued to serve as a platform for direct interaction with Member States to discuss their counter-terrorism policies and approaches and the challenges that they face, and for facilitating the delivery of related capacity-building assistance. The Directorate, on behalf of the Committee, made more than 165 recommendations to ensure compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions, and identified some 70 technical assistance needs. The Committee also identified a number of good practices in the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 1963 (2010), 2129 (2013) and 2178 (2014). Measures taken by Member States to counter incitement and violent extremism continued to be discussed during country visits, as well as gender issues, where relevant, in line with resolution 2242 (2015)
	• The Executive Directorate continued to work with Member States and regional organizations on the development of comprehensive and integrated regional and national counter-terrorism strategies, in accordance with resolutions 1963 (2010) and 2129 (2013)
(b) More comprehensive guidance to Member States on the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and the relevant provisions of the General Assembly counter-terrorism resolutions	• The Executive Directorate continued to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance to Member States when gaps or vulnerabilities in counter-terrorism capacities were identified
	• The Executive Directorate provided extensive substantive support for several initiatives aimed at supporting the criminal justice

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
	response to terrorism in countries of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and Middle East and North Africa regions, in particular regarding mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation in such areas as access to digital evidence pursuant to resolution 2322 (2016) • The Executive Directorate facilitated activities aimed at raising awareness and building capacity on advance passenger information. "Deep-dive" missions took place in Malaysia and Bosnia and Herzegovina • The Executive Directorate facilitated initiatives on the self-regulation of the ICT industry, including the launch of an online knowledge-sharing platform in November 2017, pursuant to resolution 2354 (2017) • The Executive Directorate, together with UNODC, facilitated the conduct of an expert meeting aimed at developing a methodology for carrying out regional terrorist financing risk assessments to be piloted during the last quarter of 2017 • A new initiative on cooperation between prosecutors and communications service providers was launched with the International Association of Prosecutors, pursuant to resolution 2322 (2016) • The Executive Directorate launched the Asia ICT and counter-terrorism dialogue in the Republic of Korea to discuss issues related to the threat of terrorism online, including law enforcement measures, public-private partnerships and counter-narrative efforts, pursuant to resolution 2354 (2017) • The Executive Directorate continued its involvement with respect to the issue of the misuse of social media, including virtual currencies for terrorism financing purposes, in close cooperation with the ICT for Peace Foundation, the Asia/Pacific Group on Money-Laundering and the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force • The Executive Directorate, together with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, prepared three reports of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) and the response of Member States and the United Nations • The Executive Directorate worked closely with relevant United Nations entities, international and regional organizations and civil society and academia, as appropriate, including members of its Global Counter-Terrorism Research Network, to identify new and emerging trends and developments and good practices related to countering terrorism, including in such areas as returning foreign terrorist fighters, prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, international judicial and law enforcement cooperation, countering incitement, countering violent extremism, counter-narratives and gender dimensions related to counter-terrorism

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
	• The Executive Directorate published a report on trends in the protection of critical infrastructure from terrorist activities
	• The Executive Directorate updated its technical guide on the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) to include new requirements under resolutions 2129 (2013), 2133 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2195 (2014), 2199 (2015), 2220 (2015), 2242 (2015), 2253 (2015), 2322 (2016), 2341 (2017) and 2354 (2017)
(c) Better engagement by Member States and civil society in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to implement resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014)	• The Executive Directorate continued to engage with Member States and promote the work of the Committee, including through strategic engagement with media and key stakeholders
	In 2017, the Executive Directorate held special meetings of the Committee on judicial and law enforcement cooperation in line with resolution 2322 (2016) and aviation security required under resolution 2309 (2016):
	The Executive Directorate held open briefings on the following topics:
	• Joint open briefing on Libya/joint briefing on West Africa
	• Denying safe haven to those who finance, plan, support or commit terrorist acts and preventing terrorists from abusing the asylum system in conformity with international law
	• Preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons
	• Informal open meeting of the Committee on the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters in Western Europe
	• Legal aspects of the treatment and prosecution of returning foreign terrorist fighters, including emerging issues
	• Joint open briefing by the three counter-terrorism Committees to the Security Council pursuant to Council resolution 2129 (2013)
	The Executive Directorate also briefed the Counter-Terrorism Committee on the following topics:
	• The role of financial institutions and other entities in preventing terrorist financing, including with respect to new payment methods
	• Private sector engagement in countering the use of the Internet and ICT for terrorist purposes
	• Integrating the gender dimension into counter-terrorism efforts, including trends, challenges and motivating factors of foreign terrorist fighters

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
	• Developing comprehensive and integrated national and regional counter-terrorism strategies (lessons learned)
	• The recently introduced global counter-terrorism strategy of INTERPOL and cooperation between the Executive Directorate and INTERPOL
	• Introduction of a comprehensive international framework to counter-terrorist narratives

Planning assumptions for 2018

206. The mandate of the Executive Directorate is subject to a mandate renewal review by the Security Council, to be conducted by 31 December 2017. Pursuant to the mandates entrusted to it by the Council, the Executive Directorate will undertake a number of activities and initiatives, including: (a) taking stock of the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014) by Member States, using the assessment tools; (b) conducting country assessment visits to identify progress, gaps, technical assistance needs and good practices in the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014); (c) conducting new terrorism threat and trends analysis to assist the Committee in its work, including with regard to the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; (d) engaging with implementing agencies and partners in the donor community on facilitating the delivery of technical assistance to States in need and taking measures to assess the impact of donor-supported project activity linked to building capacity and cooperation; (e) conducting dialogues with Member States in integrating gender as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandated activities; (f) working with Member States in the introduction and use of advance passenger information; (g) working with Member States in promoting international law enforcement and judicial cooperation as well as the protection of critical infrastructure; (h) updating the Committee's directories of good practices for the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014); (i) providing advisory assistance to Member States for the development of comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies and their implementing mechanisms; (j) working with other subsidiary bodies of the Security Council and United Nations departments and entities and within the framework of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to carry out the tasks mandated in relevant Security Council resolutions aimed at assessment, technical assistance needs facilitation and capacity-building; (k) organizing special meetings and events of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations on counter-terrorism-related issues; (l) promoting respect for human rights and the rule of law in countering terrorism; (m) promoting the Madrid Guiding Principles on foreign terrorist fighters and the comprehensive international framework to counter terrorist narratives; (n) engaging with development entities and special envoys, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, as well as academia and civil society, in relation to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014); (o) implementing resolution 2354 (2017) on countering terrorist narratives; and (p) undertaking other additional tasks.

207. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Executive Directorate are set out in table 47.

Table 47

Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the comprehensive implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014), relevant parts of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and other relevant counter-terrorism resolutions

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Improved capacity of Member States to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014)	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate in order to ensure compliance with resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 1963 (2010) and 2178 (2014)	Target	160	165	140	110
		Estimate		180	140	120
		Actual			150	120
	(ii) Number of recommendations for technical assistance made by the Executive Directorate and agreed upon by Member States	Target	60	70	60	47
		Estimate		70	60	45
		Actual			65	45

Outputs

- Country assessment missions (21)
- Advocacy visits conducted (8)
- High-level visits by the Chair (4)
- Detailed implementation surveys completed for review and approval by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (30)
- Technical guide to the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) by Member States (1)
- Informal Committee meeting(s) with technical assistance providers and donors to facilitate technical assistance to the Member States most affected by the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters (3)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(b) Comprehensive guidance to Member States on the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and the relevant provisions of the General Assembly counter-terrorism resolutions	(i) Number of Member States participating in workshops/seminars facilitated by the Executive Directorate with United Nations entities and international, regional or subregional organizations to develop national or regional counter-terrorism capacities	Target	60	80	65	69
		Estimate		80	65	50
		Actual			65	50

Outputs

- Briefings to the Committee, the Security Council and Member States on overall findings with respect to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and other relevant resolutions (15)
- Special meetings of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (2)
- Regional and national workshops facilitated or co-facilitated by the Executive Directorate with other entities and donors that promote integrated approaches to the implementation of all relevant United Nations counter-terrorism resolutions (12)
- Informal Committee meeting(s) with the Member States most affected by the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters (2)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(c) Increased outreach to Member States, civil society and the public in raising awareness on the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Executive Directorate to	(i) Number of civil society entities, private sector partners, private donor organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic groups, think tanks and other entities engaging with the Executive Directorate	Target	400	100	80	50
		Estimate		700	80	70
		Actual				70

implement resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014)	(ii) Number of page views of the Committee's website (in thousands)	Target	160	120	108	87
		Estimate		150	108	98
		Actual			130	98

Outputs

- Regular updates and feature enhancements of the Committee's website (170)
- Briefings to regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic groups and other entities to explain the counter-terrorism activities of the Committee and the Executive Directorate (600)
- Counter-Terrorism Committee and Executive Directorate coverage (100)
- Press kits distributed to Member States, the media, civil society and non-governmental organizations promoting the work of the Committee and the Executive Directorate (500)

External factors

208. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that Member States implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and provided that the collection and analysis of information for the Counter-Terrorism Committee are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 48
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016-31 December 2017			*Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2018*		*Variance analysis (2017-2018)*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditures*	*Estimated variance*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Approved budget (2017)*	*Increase (decrease)*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(2)-(1)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	14 552.3	14 341.7	(210.6)	7 721.8	-	7 434.3	287.5
Operational costs	3 870.1	3 780.4	(89.7)	2 294.2	6.0	2 079.1	215.1
Total (net of staff assessment)	**18 422.4**	**18 122.1**	**(300.3)**	**10 016.0**	**6.0**	**9 513.4**	**502.6**

Table 49
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Services*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2017	–	1	1	2	9	14	6	3	**36**	–	8	**44**	–	–	–	**44**
Proposed 2018	–	1	1	2	9	19	7	3	**42**	–	8	**50**	–	–	–	**50**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	**5**	**1**	–	**6**	–	–	**6**	–	–	–	**6**

209. The anticipated unencumbered balance for the biennium 2016-2017 is attributable mainly to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 4.5 per cent for all positions in 2016 compared with the zero per cent budgeted, and to reduced requirements for consultancies and information and communications technology.

210. The estimated requirements for 2018 amount to $10,016,000. That amount would provide for: salaries and common staff costs for 50 positions, including the

continuation of 44 positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 9 P-5, 14 P-4, 6 P-3, 3 P-2, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 7 General Service (Other level)) and the establishment of 6 new positions (5 P-4 and 1 P-3) ($7,721,800); official travel of staff of the Executive Directorate ($1,235,800); office supplies and facilities and infrastructure ($815,000); communications, including public information services ($108,300); information technology ($122,900); and other supplies and services ($12,200).

211. Given the additional tasks and areas of expertise that the Executive Directorate will have to undertake pursuant to resolutions 2322 (2016) and 2354 (2017), it is proposed that six additional positions (4 Legal Officer (P-4), 1 Communications Officer (P-4) and 1 Political Affairs Officer (P-3)) be established. The positions would focus on the new areas of expertise of biometric data, downgrading intelligence, international judicial cooperation in information and communications technology, and countering terrorist narratives. These higher requirements are offset in part by the fact that no consultants would be required in 2018 to conduct counter-terrorism narratives.

212. The variance between the 2018 requirements and the 2017 approved budget is attributable mainly to the proposed establishment of the six positions identified above, and to additional requirements for official travel in order to organize at least one meeting to review developments globally in countering terrorist narratives, as directed by the Security Council in paragraph 5 (a) of its resolution 2354 (2017).

Extrabudgetary resources

213. In 2017, extrabudgetary funds in the amount of $600,000 are being used to conduct follow-up workshops and relevant initiatives aimed at promoting the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014) for national law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges on bringing terrorists to justice, freezing assets and addressing the illicit movement of cash and bearer negotiable instruments across borders, and ICT and counter-terrorism workshops.

214. In 2018, the Executive Directorate will continue to use extrabudgetary funds, in the estimated amount of $1,000,000, to: (a) organize several new and follow-up workshops in various regions of the world in accordance with the work programme approved by the Counter-Terrorism Committee; (b) conduct research on strategic, political, legal, institutional and security issues related to ICT and counter-terrorism; and (c) support international cooperation in the area of counter-terrorism.

M. Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism

($4,827,100)

Background, mandate and objective

215. On 7 August 2015, the Security Council adopted its resolution 2235 (2015), establishing for a period of one year an Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism. The Security Council further extended the Joint Investigative Mechanism, first from 22 September to 31 October 2016, through a technical rollover to allow for the completion of a report, and then until 18 November 2016, through the adoption on 31 October 2016 of its resolution 2314 (2016). On 17 November 2016, the Council adopted its resolution 2319 (2016), renewing the mandate of the Mechanism for a further period of one year from the date of adoption of the resolution, with a possibility of future extension and updating by the Council if it deems necessary.

216. The mandate of the Mechanism is to identify, to the greatest extent feasible, individuals, entities, groups or Governments that were perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic where the OPCW fact-finding mission determines or has determined that a specific incident in the Syrian Arab Republic involved or likely involved the use of chemicals as weapons.

217. As stipulated in the letter dated 27 August 2015 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council on the establishment and operation of the Joint Investigative Mechanism (S/2015/669), the Mechanism may undertake activities at the location(s) where the use of toxic chemicals as a weapon is alleged to have occurred, including locations directly relevant to the Mechanism, such as hospital(s), and emergency response stations; any other location(s) within the Syrian Arab Republic, including territories not under its control; and neighbouring and other relevant States, as it may consider necessary or appropriate.

218. In its resolution 2319 (2016), the Security Council added new tasks to the work of the Joint Investigative Mechanism, inter alia, encouraging the Mechanism to consult, where relevant, appropriate United Nations counter-terrorism and non-proliferation bodies in order to exchange information on non-State actor perpetration, organization, sponsorship or other involvement in the use of chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic where the OPCW fact-finding mission determines or has determined that a specific incident in the Syrian Arab Republic involved or likely involved the use of chemicals as weapons.

219. In the same resolution, the Security Council invited the Joint Investigative Mechanism to engage relevant regional States in pursuit of its mandate, including in order to identify to the greatest extent feasible any individuals, entities or groups associated with ISIL (Da'esh) or the Nusrah Front who were perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic where the OPCW fact-finding mission determines or has determined that a specific incident in the Syrian Arab Republic involved or likely involved the use of chemicals as weapons.

220. The Secretary-General, in his letter to the President of the Security Council, proposed that the Joint Investigative Mechanism consist of a three-member leadership panel, which would include the head of the Mechanism (at the Assistant Secretary-General level) and two other members (at the D-2 level) advising on investigative and political matters. The proposal was authorized by the President of the Security Council in a letter dated 10 September 2015 (S/2015/697). The head of the Mechanism provides overall direction, leadership, strategic planning and implementation of the work programme of the Mechanism. It is proposed that the leadership panel be supported by staff, as detailed in table 52. It is proposed that the staffing composition of the Mechanism remain generally the same, with the exception of the addition of one position of Security Coordination Officer (P-4).

221. The Joint Investigative Mechanism would continue to include three operational components. A Political Office is based in New York and provides political analysis, legal advice and media relations, and coordination and liaison with Member States, in particular the Syrian authorities. An Investigative Office is based in The Hague and provides the collection of both information available from the OPCW fact-finding mission and information obtained externally, as well as the identification of perpetrators through criminal investigation functions. The Investigative Office also undertakes analysis, including in relation to case management, counter-terrorism, complex criminal analysis, forensics, military analysis, delivery systems and ordnance analysis and other relevant information and corroboration analysis. A Planning and Operations Support Office is based in New

York and provides information management and administrative support to the political and investigative components of the Mechanism.

Cooperation with other entities

222. In carrying out its tasks, the Joint Investigative Mechanism works with United Nations departments, including the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Safety and Security, the Office of Legal Affairs and the Department of Field Support, as well as the United Nations country team in the Syrian Arab Republic, as necessary. In addition, it works closely with OPCW in terms of sharing information as needed for the investigation. It also coordinates at the working and senior levels with other organizations, including the World Health Organization and INTERPOL, as appropriate. Furthermore, in resolution 2319 (2016), the Security Council encouraged the Mechanism to consult appropriate United Nations counter-terrorism and non-proliferation bodies in order to exchange information, and invited the Mechanism to engage relevant regional States in pursuit of its mandate.

Performance information

223. Following the renewal of the mandate of the Joint Investigative Mechanism by the Security Council on 17 November 2016 through resolution 2319 (2016), the head of the Mechanism undertook to rebuild the capacity of the Mechanism, which also included strengthening its investigative efforts. A progress report (S/2017/131) was submitted to the Council on 13 February 2017. In April 2017, the Mechanism reached its full operational capacity, including on matters related to the secure treatment of the information obtained by the Mechanism, and was ready to carry out investigations of the use of chemical weapons, as determined by the OPCW fact-finding mission. On 1 May 2017, the new head of the independent three-member leadership panel of the Mechanism assumed his functions. On 5 May 2017, the Secretary-General transmitted to the President of the Security Council a report of the fact-finding mission regarding the incident of 16 September 2016 (S/2017/400, annex). In his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 30 May 2017 (S/2017/469), the Secretary-General informed the Council that the Joint Investigative Mechanism had been instructed to finalize its plans to conduct an in-depth investigation into the incident of 16 September, while continuing to closely follow the work of the fact-finding mission regarding the reported use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic on 4 April 2017. It was anticipated that all expected accomplishments would be achieved by the end of the mandate of the Mechanism, on 16 November 2017.

Planning assumptions for 2018

224. The Joint Investigative Mechanism will continue to base its work on relevant Security Council resolutions, which, at the time of reporting, included resolutions 2235 (2015) and 2319 (2016), as well as the letters dated 27 August 2015 (S/2015/669) and 9 September 2015 (S/2015/696) from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, outlining the Secretary-General's recommendations on the establishment and functioning of the Mechanism, as well as internal procedures and guidelines developed by the Mechanism with regard to its methods of work, information management, modalities for evidence processing and storage and reporting.

225. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Joint Investigative Mechanism are set out in table 50.

Table 50
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To identify to the greatest extent feasible individuals, entities, groups or Governments that were perpetrators, organizers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic

			Performance measures		
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(a) Effective application of methodological considerations for the implementation of the Mechanism's mandate; effective and timely reporting on the progress achieved by the Mechanism	(i) To submit the first report of the Secretary-General within 90 days of the adoption of resolution 2319 (2016) and complete subsequent reports as appropriate thereafter, and to present the report(s) to the United Nations Security Council and inform the OPCW Executive Council, and to brief, as appropriate, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) or other relevant counter-terrorism or non-proliferation bodies on relevant results of their work	Target	4 reports	3 reports (1 after 90 days and 2 subsequently)	3 reports (1 after 90 days and 2 subsequently)
		Estimate	4 reports		
		Actual			4 reports
	(ii) To submit the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, in coordination with the Director General of OPCW, and to inform the OPCW Executive Council every 60 days thereafter on the progress made	Target	5 progress reports	7 progress reports	5 progress reports
		Estimate	7 progress reports		
		Actual			5 progress reports
(b) Effective functioning of a confidential information security regime that will take into account the requirements deemed necessary for the storage and use of information and materials provided to the Mechanism by the OPCW fact-finding mission, as well as information provided to the Mechanism pursuant to paragraphs 7 and 8 of Security Council resolution 2235 (2015) and Security Council resolution 2319 (2016); and accountability through management and accessibility of authentic digital business records, archives and information	Processing and record-keeping of all information and evidence through the regime to be applied to all information obtained or generated by the Mechanism in the conduct of its work	Target	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
		Estimate			
		Actual			100 per cent

Outputs

- Regular engagement and consultations with the Syrian Arab Republic and all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic on all issues relating to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2235 (2015), 2314 (2016) and 2319 (2016)
- Regular engagement and consultation with relevant Member States and with partner organizations (OPCW, the World Health Organization and INTERPOL, among others). Furthermore, in Security Council resolution 2319 (2016), the Joint Investigative Mechanism is encouraged to consult appropriate United Nations counter-terrorism and non-proliferation bodies in order to exchange information. Lastly, in resolution 2319 (2016), the Mechanism is invited to engage relevant regional States in pursuit of its mandate

- First report of the Mechanism within 90 days of the adoption of resolution 2319 (2016) and subsequent reports as appropriate thereafter
- Continued implementation of a records management system within a robust information security regime to be applied to all information obtained or generated by the Mechanism in the conduct of its work

External factors

226. The objective is expected to be achieved, provided that security conditions are conducive to the implementation of the mandate, that there is political will, support and engagement on the part of the various stakeholders and that there is continued strong support from the international community.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 51
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2016-31 December 2017			Biennium 2016-2017		2018	
Category of expenditure	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditures* (2)	*Estimated variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(6)-(4)
Civilian personnel costs	6 248.2	6 713.4	465.2	4 2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Operational costs	1 133.2	1 028.9	(104.3)	52[illegible]	8.2	566.6	[illegible]
Total (net of staff assessment)	**7 381.4**	**7 742.3**	**360.9**	**4 82[illegible]**	**8.2**	**3 185.8**	**1 643.3**

Table 52
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2017	–	1	2	2	5	8	3	–	**21**	–	5	**21**	–	–	–	**26**
Proposed 2018	–	1	2	2	5	9	3	–	**22**	–	5	**22**	–	–	–	**27**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

227. The anticipated overexpenditure for the biennium 2016-2017 is attributable mainly to the lower actual vacancy rate, estimated at 25 per cent, compared with the 30 per cent vacancy rate applied in the budget, and to the fact that resources for the Joint Investigative Mechanism were budgeted for 10 months only in 2017, until 31 October 2017. This is offset in part by reduced operational costs, as planned requirements were covered through extrabudgetary resources.

228. The estimated requirements for 2018 amount to $4,827,100 (net of staff assessment) and provide for civilian personnel costs for the continuation of 26 positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 2 D-2, 2 D-1, 5 P-5, 8 P-4, 3 P-3 and 5 General Service (Other level)) and for the establishment of one position of Security Coordination Officer (P-4) as recommended by the Department of Safety and Security ($4,299,500), the rental of premises ($252,600), maintenance services

($11,500) ground transportation ($30,000), communications ($35,800) and information technology ($192,500) and other supplies and services ($5,200).

229. In the view of the security situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, it is proposed that one additional position of Security Coordination Officer (P-4), based in Damascus, be established. The incumbent would assess the safety and security developments on the ground in preparation for the deployment of Joint Investigative Mechanism personnel to the Syrian Arab Republic and other locations, as appropriate.

230. The variance between the 2018 requirements and the 2017 approved budget is due mainly to the following: (a) the fact that resources for the Joint Investigative Mechanism were budgeted for 10 months only in 2017, until 31 October 2017, compared with 12 months for 2018; (b) higher salaries and common staff costs based on the actual average step in grade and dependency status of the current incumbents and expenditure trends; and (c) the proposed establishment of one additional position of Security Coordination Officer (P-4). This is offset in part by lower requirements for commercial communications and other services, which are expected to be covered through extrabudgetary resources.

Extrabudgetary resources

231. Extrabudgetary resources are estimated at $5 million for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2018 and would be used to meet material and technical needs to support the implementation of the Mechanism's mandate.